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Algeria... 6.00 Din. Israel... 13.500 NIS. Norway... 6.00 NOK.
Australia... 1.50 A\$D. Italy... 1,300 Lit. Oman... 0.700 Rial.
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Canada... C\$ 1.20. Kuwait... 3.00 D.K. Qatar... 6.00 Rial.
Cyprus... C\$ 1.20. Lebanon... 1,500 L.L. Saudi Arabia... 2.00 R.
Denmark... 8.00 D.Kr. Libya... 4.00 D.Dr. Sudan... 100 P.S.
Egypt... 100 P. Luxembourg... 40 L.Fr. Sweden... 6.00 S.Kr.
Finland... 8.00 F.M. Netherlands... 2.00 Gld. Switzerland... 2.20 S.Fr.
France... 6.00 F. Norway... 95 Nkr. Taiwan... 2.00 N.T.
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Maputo Rebels End Talks

Guerrillas Say Pretoria Favors Mozambique

LISBON — Mozambican anti-communist rebels, charging that Foreign Minister R.F. Botha of South Africa was a biased mediator, said Friday they were abandoning peace negotiations in Pretoria with the Mozambican government.

"The negotiations have come to a dead end without any advantage in our continuing them," said Jorge Correia, a spokesman for the Mozambican National Resistance.

He said the talks, which started Oct. 3 under South African sponsorship, had come to "an end without legs to walk on" because the Maputo government lacked "good

Angola offers to send Cuban troops home. Page 5.

faith" and Mr. Botha was partial toward the Marxist regime of President Samora Machel.

"There is no point in continuing encounters in Pretoria because P.K. Botha, who has always demonstrated himself to be an unconditional ally of the Marxist-Leninist regime, does not merit our confidence," Mr. Correia said.

The South African government has generally been regarded as the main supporter and source of arms for the resistance, which maintains an office in Portugal, the former colonial ruler of Mozambique.

There was no immediate government confirmation in either Pretoria or Maputo that the talks had collapsed. The rebel announcement came 24 hours after they said they were launching a countrywide offensive to "end militarily" Mr. Machel's government.

There had been little indication of progress in the talks and the rebels had previously threatened to end them.

The cease-fire agreement reached last month followed a March 16 nonaggression treaty between South Africa and Mozambique, in which both countries agreed to withdraw their support for each other's foes, but the guerrilla war escalated.

Diplomats in Lisbon said the guerrilla accusations against Mr. Botha could indicate internal South African divisions with some military hardliners disapproving Pretoria's new policy of rapprochement with Mozambique.



Secretary of State George P. Shultz, arriving in New Delhi Friday, was greeted by P.K. Budhwar, an Indian Foreign Ministry official. Between them is a U.S. Embassy aide.

Rumors of Slaying Plots Spread by Indian Press

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — Newspapers in New Delhi printed accounts Friday of Indira Gandhi's assassination that were completely unsubstantiated or attributed to unnamed sources. These articles and other reports gave rise to many rumors in the city, which encountered another day of street violence in reaction to the slaying Wednesday.

Indian authorities have said that the two assassins were Sikhs serving on the slain prime minister's security guard. One was killed seconds after Mrs. Gandhi was shot and the other was wounded. Friday's newspaper reports suggested that both the CIA and Indian Army generals were also involved in the slaying.

The U.S. State Department, meanwhile, protested formally to the Soviet Union for insinuating that the CIA had been involved in the slaying of Mrs. Gandhi.

The most startling of the New Delhi rumors in print were in the Statesman newspaper, which claimed that the survivor of the two suspected assassins, Satwant Singh, told investigators that the conspiracy had been planned by unnamed senior Indian Army officers led by a major general.

The Indian Defense Ministry denied that the assassination was part of a wider conspiracy involving army officers. A Defense Ministry spokesman also denied that an army lieutenant-general had been arrested in connection with the slaying. The spokesman called the reports "totally baseless and malicious."

The Statesman gave elaborate details of Mr. Singh's statements

and said he pinpointed the major-general as based in Chandigarh, capital of the Sikh-dominated Punjab state. The Statesman also said that Mr. Singh had told doctors that two security men at the prime minister's residence and the presidential palace had taken vows to assassinate President Zail Singh, and Rajiv Gandhi, the new prime minister.

But J.P. Singh, the surgical superintendent of Lohiya Hospital, where Satwant Singh is under treatment, said the patient had made no statement to anyone.

The Statesman gave no source for its information. It said that Satwant Singh implicated three other men in the plot and that he claimed all the conspirators had made a sacred vow to kill Mrs. Gandhi. The vow was said to have been delivered before a priest in a New Delhi temple regarded as a center of Sikh terrorism.

Concluding its uncorroborated account, the Statesman claimed three Sikhs wearing fake police uniforms tried early Thursday to reach Mr. Singh's hospital bed, presumably to kill him.

A high-level inquiry into the assassination is being conducted in close secrecy. New Delhi police, stunned by the identification of the killers as two of its Sikh members, fended off all requests for information, thereby failing to forestall the rumors.

Even the authoritative Times of India joined in spreading the rumors. It said the security men who fired at the assassins were themselves arrested on suspicion of being involved in the conspiracy.

"The bid to kill the assassins may (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



A Sikh child in rubble at his home after riots in the New Delhi suburb of Hari Ashram.

'We Know We Will Be the Victims' Bombay's Sikhs Wait in Hiding for Violence to Spread

By Pranay B. Gupta

New York Times Service

BOMBAY — Surinder Kaur gathered her four small children in the bedroom and spoke to them softly. "You are not to stay out of this house," she said. "Under no circumstances are you to leave the safety of these four walls."

Then she turned to her husband, Bhupinder, and asked if he had obtained the special padlock she had requested. No, he had not. Bhupinder Singh told his wife. Why not? Because, he said, he did not think it was safe to move out of their home.

The Singhs are among nearly 300,000 Sikhs who live in this normally vibrant, tolerant cosmopolitan city of seven million people.

But, following the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi by two of her Sikh bodyguards, Bombay virtually rolled up its sidewalks and shut its businesses in mourning. Sikhs here have been waiting in suspense for what many felt would be the inevitable wave of ethnic violence that would roll down from the turbulent north.

"We know we will be the victims," Bhupinder Singh, a dealer in automobile spare parts, said in his three-room apartment in the suburban community of Sion. "It is only a matter of time. Look what they're doing in the north."

The reference was to reports reaching here of attacks against Sikhs in New Delhi and elsewhere in northern India. Most of these

Political Foes Of Rajiv Gandhi Criticize Failure To Curb Rioting

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Less than 48 hours after he was sworn in as India's sixth prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi was condemned by opposition leaders for failing to control the violence that has followed his mother's assassination.

The official death toll in the sectarian rioting climbed far beyond the government's official totals, and mob rampages continued in many states. Unofficially, more than 500 people have died, 200 of them in New Delhi.

Mr. Gandhi, 40, appealed Friday in an unscheduled television broadcast for an end to "communal madness" that he said would weaken the unity of India.

Indian news agencies reported Friday night that the entire security staff at the prime minister's residence had been disbanded and replaced with intelligence agents of the central government. Indira Gandhi was shot and killed Wednesday by two police guards, both Sikhs, who had been assigned to the house to protect the prime minister.

While government spokesmen insisted that order had been restored in New Delhi and throughout most of India, the violence continued. Thursday night, a government spokesman claimed that only 12 persons had died in sectarian rioting, two of them in New Delhi, and on Friday the state-run radio and television referred to unofficial figures compiled by Indian news agencies as "wild rumors."

Mr. Gandhi Friday night assured his party officials that the situation was "under control." But at a police morgue in north Delhi on Friday, nearly 200 bodies, many of them charred beyond recognition, were stacked three high in rooms overflowing with bodies in a yard, awaiting autopsies by an overburdened medical examiner's staff.

L.T. Ramani, chief of the Subzi Mandi police mortuary, was asked about the government's low death figures. "Maybe they are not aware of details," he replied. "There is no question of hiding bodies."

Some of the victims, mainly Sikhs attacked by Hindus, were pulled out of trains by mobs and killed on railroad platforms. Twenty-seven passengers were killed on

trains in Haryana state, according to the United News of India, and other massacres aboard trains were reported in other northern Indian states. Haryana borders the predominantly Sikh state of Punjab. Police fired at a violent mob at the Charbagh railway station near Lucknow, after two Sikh passengers were killed and a dozen injured while the train was at rest on the platform. More than 50 passengers were given shelter in the station.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Svetlana Peters

Svetlana Back In Moscow 17 Years After Her Defection

By Dusk Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Svetlana Alliluyeva Peters, the only daughter of Stalin, has returned to the Soviet Union 17 years after she defected to the United States and repudiated the Soviet system.

An official announcement issued Friday afternoon said Mrs. Peters' Soviet citizenship, of which she was stripped in 1969, was restored to her by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the nominal parliament.

The Presidium also conferred Soviet citizenship on her daughter, Olga, 13, who was born in the United States. Olga's father is an American architect, William L. Peters, whom Mrs. Peters, 38, married in 1970. The marriage broke up two years later.

Her defection in 1967 created a worldwide sensation and caused a major propaganda blow to the Kremlin. Her return created a similar sensation here Friday night as the announcement was read over the main television evening news broadcast and also published in Izvestia, the government newspaper.

The circumstances of her return to Moscow were not disclosed and it was not possible to reach her or members of her family. Officials said Mrs. Peters and her daughter were with relatives. It is believed that the family was at their country home in Zhukovka, outside Moscow.

Mrs. Peters appeared to have arrived here within the past 10 days. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

2 Polish Colonels Held In Murder of Priest

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service

WARSAW — The Polish government announced Friday that two high-ranking security officers were ordered detained and a general was suspended for dereliction of duty in the continuing investigation of the murder of the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko.

The detained officers were identified as Colonel Adam P., who was described as a deputy director of a department in the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Lieutenant Colonel Leszek W., chief of a division in the Warsaw municipal department of internal affairs.

The announcement came as the body of the priest, a supporter of the banned trade union Solidarity, was brought to his parish church, where his funeral services and burial are to be held Saturday.

Father Popieluszko was found dead Tuesday in a reservoir on the Vistula River. He had been kidnapped Oct. 19 in the northern city of Torun. Three lower-ranking police officers in the Internal Affairs Ministry have already been charged in the case.

At the same time, General Zemon Platek, who supervised one of the colonels, was ordered suspended.

Jerzy Urban, the government spokesman, said in an interview that an autopsy on the priest's body was completed Thursday and confirmed that the priest had been murdered. Mr. Urban said that as a result of this determination he expected the three suspects originally seized for the crime would be formally charged with murder soon.

Mr. Urban said that the political opposition was seeking to exploit the situation for political ends. He appeared on the nightly television news saying that attempts by some Solidarity sympathizers to create committees to monitor the police had no legal basis. He also said that the outlawed Committee for the Defense of Workers, or KOR, would not be permitted to resurrect itself over the body of Father Popieluszko.

As the white coffin containing his body was brought to the church Friday evening from Bialystok, where the autopsy was performed, a crowd of thousands of emotional mourners surged toward it.

Lech Walesa and other Solidarity activists arrived here from Gdansk for the funeral. Mr. Walesa asked that the funeral take place in "a silence of sorrow and hope" for national reconciliation.



Mourners lit candles outside of St. Stanislaw Church in Warsaw in honor of the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko.

Reagan, Mondale Coveting New York In Late Contest for the Vital Northeast

By Howell Raines

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — President Ronald Reagan and Walter F. Mondale are waging a last-minute battle for this state's electoral votes, the biggest prize in the key Northeastern region.

As Tuesday's election approaches, Mr. Reagan appears to have a solid lead in the region. But Mr. Mondale's advisers contend that an intensive effort by him and his running mate, Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro, has increased the "volatility" in the industrial Northeast enough to tighten the contests in some states.

Throughout the region, a common line of analysis unites officials on both sides: If Mondale cannot win in the Northeast, he is unlikely to win anywhere.

Strategists on both sides agreed that Pennsylvania, with 23 electoral votes, was the most closely contested state in the region.

The four presidential and vice presidential candidates all campaigned in New York on Thursday.

The Reagan re-election campaign viewed the visits by the president and Vice President George Bush as part of an effort to preclude any chance Mr. Mondale might have of attaining the 270

electoral votes needed to win on Tuesday, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey are the cornerstones of that strategy.

Reagan campaign officials have scheduled a series of tough television commercials in Pennsylvania in an effort to protect the president's diminishing lead. One Reagan

The last report before the election showed the U.S. jobless rate still at 7.4 percent. Page 13.

gan strategist said the incumbent's lead was down to 5 percentage points in Pennsylvania, while the Reagan lead in New York, with 36 electoral votes, was about 10 points in the Republicans' surveys.

Mondale officials said they had not been polling in the Northeast, but they did not contest the assertion that Mr. Reagan was leading throughout an 11-state region that has more than one-fourth of the nation's 538 electoral votes.

Aside from Pennsylvania, Mr. Mondale appears to be strongest in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Maryland. Reagan strategists count Connecticut and New Jersey, whose total of 16 electoral votes is the third highest in the region, as safe for the president.

Beirut Paper Says Lebanon May Ask U.K., France to Patrol Israeli Border

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Lebanon may propose that British and French troops police the Lebanese-Israeli border as part of future security arrangements to end Israel's occupation of southern Lebanon, a Beirut newspaper reported Friday.

The independent An-Nahar, which has close contacts with the government, said the proposal was expected to be put forward in talks with Israel that are scheduled to begin Monday under United Nations auspices.

An-Nahar said the proposal was intended to resolve a controversy over which force should guard the 60-mile (97-kilometer) border strip after an Israeli pullout.

The newspaper said the proposal calls for the addition of British troops to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon. The new troops would team up with a French contingent already in the area and both

would be assigned to police a strip six to nine miles wide immediately north of the Israeli frontier. France currently has a contingent of about 1,300 men in the UN force, which comprises about 5,300 soldiers from nine nations. Britain has never been part of the force, which has been stationed in southern Lebanon since Israel's invasion of the country in the spring of 1982.

Both Britain and France, along with Italy and the United States, supplied troops for the multinational peacekeeping force that pulled out of Beirut last February and March.

The capital, now under the tenuous control of the Lebanese Army, has been relatively calm in recent weeks, but police reported gunbattles Friday along sections of the Green Line that separates the city's Moslem and Christian sectors.

Police had no immediate details on what set off the shooting but said the army closed several crossings. Seven persons were reportedly hurt.

The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, on a visit to Israel earlier this week, said Britain would "give consideration" to joining the UN force after an Israeli withdrawal.

Israel has been insisting that the Israeli-supported South Lebanon Army militia be put in charge of security in the border area, but Syria and Lebanon reportedly oppose the demand.

On Thursday, Vice President Abdul-Halim Khaddam of Syria declared his country's support for the UN-sponsored talks to end Israel's occupation, but said Syria would not provide guarantees against future movement of Syrian troops in Lebanon or guerrilla attacks against Israel.

Meanwhile, U.S. and Israeli officials met in Jerusalem, and Syrian and Lebanese leaders conferred in Beirut to set the stage for the talks.

Israel has dropped a demand that Syria withdraw the soldiers it has stationed in Lebanon since 1976

at the same time Israel withdraws from southern Lebanon.

Instead, Israeli officials say they want Syria to guarantee that its soldiers in eastern Lebanon will not advance, and will prevent Palestinian guerrillas from infiltrating territory evacuated by Israeli troops.

In expressing Syria's approval of the talks, Mr. Khaddam said:

"Syria is not prepared whether directly or indirectly, through or without intermediaries, to give any guarantees, commitments or participation to the Israelis or non-Israelis. This is final."

Mr. Khaddam's visit was his second to Lebanon since Syria emerged as the main power broker in Lebanon after the collapse of a U.S. peacekeeping effort in February.

Syria pressured President Amin Gemayel into scrapping the U.S.-sponsored pact on troop withdrawals, contending that it gave Israel political and military concessions that threatened Syria's security.



A detail from 'The Birds,' by Vassily Kandinsky. Michael Gibson takes a look at a new Paris show.

■ The U.S. and Nicaragua failed to narrow differences in talks in Mexico. U.S. and Nicaraguan officials said. Page 3.

■ On its 30th anniversary, Algeria appears to be discarding part of its revolutionary past and moderating its foreign policy. Page 5.

SPECIAL REPORT

■ American collectors are showing their growing expertise in the world's art auction markets. Page 7.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ The dollar continued to fall sharply on fears of lower U.S. interest rates and a slowing of the economy. Page 13.

■ Louriho sold its 29.9-percent interest in House of Fraser to an Egyptian company for £13.8 million (\$173.6 million). Page 13.

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

Deng Complains China's Aging Army Leaders Resist Reforms

BEIJING — China's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, complained in reports published Friday that, despite his military reforms, the armed forces remain beset by aging generals, narrow-minded thinking, incompetence, overlapping and overstaffing.

"Although officers below the corps level have become younger in the past two years, the aging of top army leaders remains a problem," he was quoted as saying by the Liberation Army Daily. "Older officers must give way to younger and more competent leaders."

"I hope to see more open-minded people in the army," Mr. Deng said.

At the same time, China announced the restoration of political rights to all 20 million people labeled as reactionaries after the 1949 Communist revolution.

In his remarks, Mr. Deng also suggested that the air force should share some of its aircraft and pilots with

China's overburdened civil aviation industry, and that the navy should open a few military ports to commercial and passenger vessels.

Mr. Deng, 80, is chairman of the central military commissions of both the government and the Communist Party, in effect making him commander in chief. The army newspaper is not available to foreigners, but excerpts were reported by news agency and on the front pages of other major newspapers.

The accounts said Mr. Deng spoke at a Beijing seminar sponsored by the government military commission on Thursday.

Promoting younger people, Mr. Deng said, is "equally as important as removing overlapping and overstaffed organizations in the army."

Mr. Deng has opened officer training academies, ordered modernized arms, explored possible purchases of foreign weapon technology and restored military ranks, which were eliminated by Mao during

the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution as a vestige of elitism and feudalism.

Under Mr. Deng's policies, one million officers have been trained in academies since 1979, the party newspaper People's Daily reported in September.

"A modern army needs a large group of able people equipped with knowledge of the latest science and technology," the paper said.

Mao modeled the armed forces after his bands of guerrillas who defeated a better equipped Chinese Nationalist force and took power in 1949.

Many of China's aging Communist generals fought in that struggle. Some are said to regard Mr. Deng's reforms as a betrayal of Mao.

Political Rights Restored

Meanwhile, the Public Security Ministry Friday announced "The final removal of designations of landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries and

bad elements marks the completion of China's historic task of 'remolding' the 20 million people," The Associated Press reported from Beijing.

A final group of 79,000 people of a total of 20 million who were convicted of being in the above four categories in the early post-liberation years had the designations removed, it said.

The government first decided in 1979 to start removing the designations, which were marked on the personal dossiers kept on every Chinese.

Such stigmas have meant discrimination in housing, food and clothing allowances, exclusion from jobs and restrictions on travel, speech and education.

In cases considered serious, the accused have been imprisoned or sent to one of the "re-education through labor" camps.

Several million people were executed as spies, landlords, prostitutes, pimps, warlords, counterrevolutionaries after the Communist rise to power.

WORLD BRIEFS

Troops Fire Tear Gas on West Bank

JERUSALEM (AP) — Israeli soldiers fired tear gas Friday to disperse Palestinians throwing stones in Nablus, the largest Palestinian city in the West Bank. The incident began after several hundred Palestinians rallied and began chanting anti-Israeli slogans in the main marketplace after morning prayers at a nearby mosque, the Palestine Press Service reported.

Meanwhile, the Israeli military imposed a curfew on Dahariya, a village south of Hebron, after Palestinians smashed the window of an Israeli civilian vehicle Thursday, military sources said Friday. No one was injured.

The disturbance Thursday night coincided with the 67th anniversary of the Balfour Declaration, which led to the creation of Israel by declaring Britain's support for a Jewish homeland. It is a traditional day of protest by Palestinians. There has been a week of sporadic violence in the West Bank after an Arab bus was attacked last Sunday with a rocket by Jewish extremists, killing one passenger.

Iran Says It Will Attack U.S. Interests

TEHRAN (AP) — Iran will attack U.S. interests throughout the world as long as the United States threatens the Iranian revolution, President Ayatollah Khomeini said Friday in a speech marking the fifth anniversary of the taking of hostages at the U.S. Embassy here.

"We shall not be content merely with not having friendly relations with the United States," Mr. Khomeini said at a prayer session at Tehran University. "So long as U.S. policies seek to harm the revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran, we shall feel justified in responding likewise, and attack American interests throughout the world."

"We have nothing against the American people," he said. "We are opposed to the domestic policies of the United States — that is the message of the hostage-taking." Seventy hostages originally were seized at the embassy and the last 52 were released Jan. 20, 1981.

Progress Seen in Soviet-Chinese Talks

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Union and China are ready to extend bilateral cooperation to economic, trade, scientific, technical, cultural and other fields, despite political differences between the two countries, according to an official Soviet communiqué released Friday.

The communiqué was issued by Tass following the fifth round of Chinese-Soviet normalization talks, held recently in Beijing. It called the talks "useful" and said the talks, held at six-month intervals, would resume in April 1985 in Moscow.

Diplomatic sources noted that there was no mention of progress on the fundamental differences that have blocked normalization of bilateral relations. Beijing considers these obstacles to be the presence of Soviet troops near China's borders, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and Soviet support for Vietnamese action in Cambodia. Moscow has said it cannot negotiate understandings that might be detrimental to Vietnam or Afghanistan.

Woman Executed in North Carolina

RALEIGH, North Carolina — Margie Velma Barfield, 32, was put to death by lethal injection early Friday at North Carolina Central Prison. She was the first woman to be executed in the United States since 1962.

Mrs. Barfield was convicted in 1978 of poisoning her husband and also confessed to the poison killings of three other persons including her own mother. The execution was the third in the nation in a week and the 29th since the Supreme Court allowed states to restore the death penalty in 1976.

Mrs. Barfield's death sentence had reopened a debate on the death penalty and became a political issue in the U.S. Senate race in North Carolina. On Sept. 27, Governor James B. Hunt Jr., a Democrat who is in a tight Senate race with the Republican senator, Jesse Helms, denied Mrs. Barfield clemency.

For the Record

The world chess champion, Anatoli Karpov, and the challenger, Gary Kasparov, agreed on a draw on the 31st move of the 21st game of their championship contest Friday. It was the 12th draw in a row, for consecutive draws in championship play, and left untouched the early 4-0 lead of Mr. Karpov. He needs two more wins to retain his title. (AP)

The infant Baby Fae on Friday had survived a week with a transplanted baboon heart. Doctors in Loma Linda, California, reported that the three-week-old infant showed no signs of rejecting the organ. (UPI)

Martin Gay Sr., 71, father of the soul singer Martin Gaye, was placed on five years' probation in Los Angeles Friday for fatally shooting his son during an argument in April. (UPI)

Eva Rheinholdt, 29, daughter of Otto Rheinholdt, a member of the central committee of the East German Communist Party, sought asylum from Canadian authorities at Gander International Airport in Newfoundland while her East German flight to Havana was refueling. Bonn government sources said. They did not say when the defection took place. (Reuters)

A remote-controlled bomb in Chile blew up under a police bus Friday, killing four policemen and seriously injuring 11 in Valparaiso, the authorities said. There have been bomb attacks and violent protests for a week against 11 years of military rule in Chile. (UPI)

Czechoslovakia has joined the effort to relieve famine victims in Ethiopia, the Czech news agency said Friday. The first of three special planes left Prague on Thursday to ferry 30 tons of food and medicine, the agency said. (Reuters)

Correction

A New York Times article published in the International Herald Tribune on Sept. 24 incorrectly stated that the father of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the former president of France, had served in the French Parliament. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's grandfather and great-grandfather had served in the Parliament. In the September by-election, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing won his former seat to the National Assembly as deputy from his district of Puy-de-Dôme.

Svetlana Is Back in Moscow

17 Years After Her Defection

(Continued from Page 1)

She has a son from her first marriage, Joseph Morozov, 39, who is a physician and head of an expertized surgical laboratory in Moscow. A daughter from her second marriage, Yekaterina Zhdanov, is 34.

Both had publicly dissociated themselves from their mother following her defection and sharp Soviet criticism of her actions.

Perhaps the harshest attack on Mrs. Peters was made by Prime Minister Alexei N. Kosygin during a 1967 press conference at the United Nations in New York. "Allyllyeva," he said, "is a morally unstable person and she is a sick person and we can only pity those who wish to use her for a political aim of discrediting the Soviet nation."

She destroyed her Soviet passport and subsequently wrote to a friend that she did it to demonstrate that she had no intention of returning to the Soviet Union. But Mrs. Peters was reported to have become increasingly disillusioned with the United States. She moved to Britain two years ago and settled near Cambridge, where Olga was attending a boarding school.

There was a mystery about her departure from England, although Mrs. Peters was reported to have telephoned the headmaster of Olga's school to tell him that they were planning to go to Moscow.

Political observers in Moscow drew parallels with the case of a Soviet journalist, Oleg Blyov, who defected to Britain last year but suddenly appeared in Moscow this summer. He said at a news conference that he had been kidnapped by intelligence officers while visiting Venice and that subsequently

Israel and Unions Agree On Wage, Price Freeze

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli government announced Friday a tentative accord with labor unions and manufacturers for a three-month wage and price freeze that is aimed at curbing the country's inflation rate, now estimated at about 1,000 percent a year.

The agreement, which was initiated late Friday afternoon, was hammered out in two days of almost nonstop bargaining among top officials of the government of Prime Minister Shimon Peres, the Histadrut, Israel's giant trade union federation, and Israel's Manufacturers Association.

"This agreement is an important step forward in the health of the economy," Mr. Peres said.

It is expected to be ratified Saturday night or Sunday by the full Israeli cabinet and the central committees of the Histadrut and the Manufacturers Association.

Under the terms of the accord, beginning Monday there will be a three-month freeze on prices, basic wages, dividends and profits.

Israeli workers would give up one-third of the cost-of-living pay raises they receive during the first two months of the freeze but would be compensated in part early next year with a three-month reduction in income taxes by 5 percent.

Israeli officials said the agreement also included a written understanding between the government and business calling for a gradual reduction in interest rates to no more than 1 percent above the monthly rise in the consumer price index.

Economics Minister Gad Yacobi said the goal of the freeze was to reduce price rises in Israel to 7 to 9 percent a month.

In September, the consumer price index in Israel rose by a record 21.4 percent, which because of the compounding effects of inflation represented an annual inflation rate of 925 percent.

The rise in prices during October is expected to be at least as high. So far in 1984, the lowest monthly rise in the consumer price index was 10.7 percent in March.

Aides to Mr. Peres were clearly relieved by the agreement for a wage and price freeze. The prime minister had pledged to produce such an accord by Thursday and faced an erosion of his political credibility had he failed to win the backing of the unions and business.

Uri Savir, Mr. Peres's spokesman, stressed the importance of government steps to improve the "psychological environment" in Israel, where triple-digit inflation has become a normal way of life.

Mr. Savir said that one such step will be additional cuts in the government budget, although these may be difficult to win from a reluctant cabinet.

In addition, Israel Radio quoted Finance Minister Yitzhak Mordechai on Friday night as saying the government planned higher taxes, particularly to curb the import of luxury goods, and a new round of cuts in its subsidies of basic commodities such as food and fuel.

Forty Jewish leaders from outside Israel have pledged to help the nation by investing in Israeli industry, the government announced Friday, according to United Press International.

Mr. Peres told the group at a meeting Thursday night that he would ask Jews from other countries to attend a convention soon on helping Israel achieve economic independence. The prime minister said he planned to set up high-technology programs in 35 recently developed Israeli towns and urged a doubling of exports.

Mr. Peres first proposed a wage-price freeze package on Oct. 23. The details of the plan were quickly rejected by the Histadrut, which questioned how the price freeze would be enforced and objected to cuts in the monthly cost of living payments to workers during the full three-month freeze period.

U.K. Coal Aides Doubt Strike Will Be Settled

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

LONDON — Senior coal industry officials say they have given up hope of negotiating a settlement of the nearly eight-month strike by most of Britain's deep-pit miners, already the longest major industrial stoppage in this country's history.

After the breakdown late Wednesday night of what had been described as "last chance" talks between the National Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers, headed by Arthur Scargill, it appeared highly likely that the strike would drag on into next year.

Nigel Lawson, the chancellor of the exchequer, said it will have cost the country almost \$2 billion by late next month.

"I don't see any hope whatsoever of reaching a settlement with Scargill," James Cowan, the deputy chairman of the board, said Thursday.

There is no basis for any further talks," Ian MacGregor, the board's chairman, added. "I have become very discouraged."

But Mr. MacGregor said that the

board would be able to operate "indefinitely" at its present rate, with 45 of 174 mines active and 60,000 of 180,000 miners working, many with police protection. At that level, there should be enough coal to keep the power stations operating during the cold weather and to avoid electricity cuts.

At a meeting in Sheffield, the union decided to call a national delegate conference for next Monday, to be followed by five major rallies around the country.

Trevor Bell, another executive of the union, said Mr. Scargill confirmed that he would accept no money or other aid from Libya. Union leaders and the miners' political supporters were outraged when it became known that a union official had flown to Libya to confer with Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader.

Fuel Embargo Is Denied

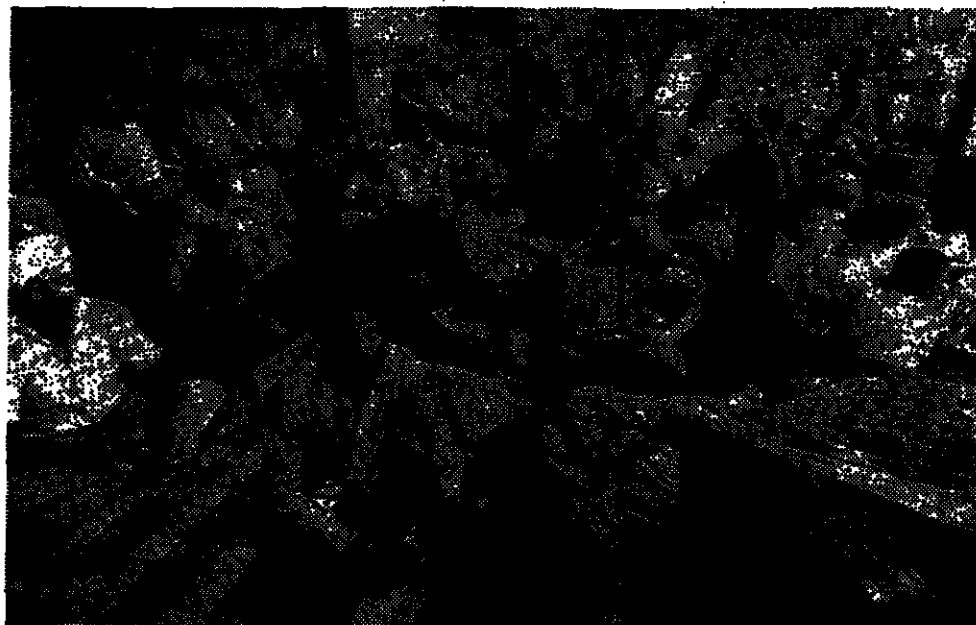
The Foreign Office said Friday the Soviet Union has made clear it is not operating a fuel embargo against Britain as a gesture of support for the miners, Reuters reported from London.

Alexander Belousov, the secretary of Soviet coal workers said on television Monday that the union leadership had decided to suspend indefinitely shipments of coal and other fuels to Britain in a show of solidarity with the British miners.

Britain had sought clarification from the Russians.

The Foreign Office said in a statement that it had been told by the Soviet Embassy in Moscow that there was no change in Moscow's position in supplying fuel and other export items to Britain.

Earlier, British traders said they were continuing to import Soviet coal, and Shell Oil said there was nothing to suggest that a fuel embargo was in force.



Sikhs took refuge in the New Delhi railroad station Friday from Hindus seeking revenge.

Slaying Plots Are Rumored In the Press

(Continued from Page 1)

be seen as a cover-up attempt," the paper said without attribution.

Among the most common rumors was the notion that a foreign entity was behind the slaying. A group of lawyers at India's Supreme Court adopted a resolution expressing their "conviction" that foreign powers, particularly the CIA, plotted Mrs. Gandhi's death. The lawyers cited no evidence for their allegation.

The resolution was reported without comment by the respected Hinduist Times.

In another unqualified report, carried by the Indian Express, investigators were said to have found two \$10 bills in the home of Beant Singh, one of the two guards named as the assassins. He was killed by another guard, India has strict regulation of the ownership of foreign currency, and the report was an implicit reference to the alleged CIA involvement.

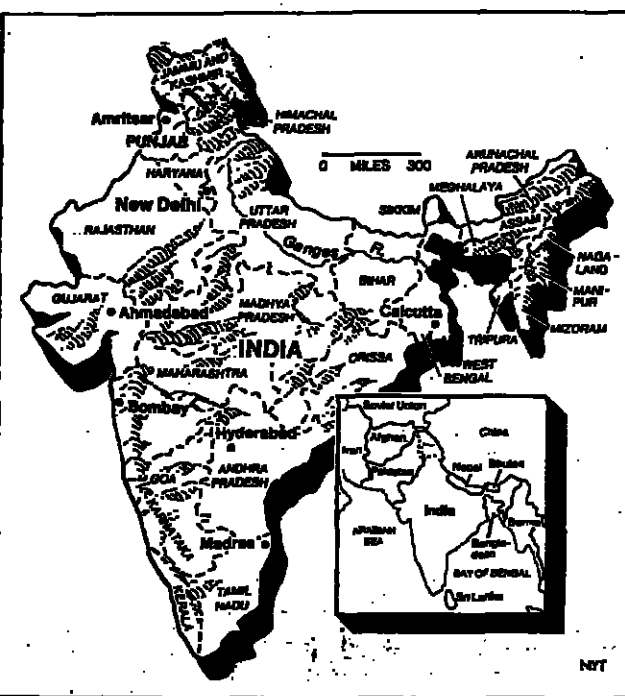
U.S. Files Protest

Norman Kampster of the Los Angeles Times reported earlier from Washington:

The U.S. government has accused the Soviet Union of endangering the lives of Americans in India through its newspaper and television accounts linking the CIA to the assassination of Mrs. Gandhi.

Formal protest notes were delivered Thursday both in Washington and Moscow branding the reports in the government-controlled Soviet press as outrageous, absurd and irresponsible, said Alan Romberg, the State Department spokesman.

"We strongly resent the Soviet



allegations that the U.S., and specifically the CIA, were involved in or inspired this act of political terrorism," Mr. Romberg said. "We reject in the strongest possible terms the outrageous Soviet allegations."

"They are absurd and irresponsible," Mr. Romberg continued. "The U.S. has protested strongly, both in Moscow and here in Washington, against the Soviet media and official suggestions of U.S. complicity in this tragic event."

A senior State Department official said later that Washington considers the matter to be far more serious than the usual Soviet news media charges because "it feeds into a situation where there is a potential for violence and it endangers American lives." This was taken to include not only U.S. diplomats, but also businessmen and tourists.

"Look at it this way," said Mahinder Singh. "If the violence in Bombay, then what hope is there for Sikhs anywhere else in India?"

The sentiment of Sikhs such as Mr. Singh was that even if there were to be no protracted violence against the Sikhs here, the community's economic well-being would be affected.

"Fear is going to keep a lot of us indoors, or away from our businesses," he said, speaking in Hindi.

Sikh Suburb Attacked

A nightmare for 250 Sikh families in a New Delhi suburb ended early Friday when the army arrived, but little was left of their homes and property, Reuters reported from New Delhi.

"Mobs came in waves and attacked us and burnt and looted our homes and vehicles for 36 hours," said Kuldeep Singh, general secretary of the Shiromani Akali Dal Party's youth wing in Delhi.

The violence in the southern suburb of Hari Ashram stopped only after the army came in strength, said Prithpal Singh, a transport operator who lost two trucks.

Residents said crowds began hurling bricks at their homes from a bridge soon after the announcement of Mrs. Gandhi's assassination. The violence became frenzied Thursday after thousands of people got off a train at the local station and entered the Sikh area, Kuldeep Singh said.

He and dozens of other Sikhs huddled outside a small temple shooting at us rather than helping us fight back the mobs," one said. Police declined to comment.

Women, many with children in arms, stood together near the temple. "I was thinking we were all going to die here," said a 10-year-old boy.

Gandhi Foes Assail Effort On Violence

(Continued from Page 1)

tion as police continued to disperse the mob, according to Indian news agencies.

Sikhar Bhatia, an Associated Press newsmen based in Bombay, who was on the Bombay-New Delhi Rajdhani Express, said about 20 people armed with iron rods and stones broke into his compartment at the small Tughlakabad station on the outskirts of the capital.

[Kharan Singh Murtu, one of the Sikhs who was attacked, said, "We shouted for help and nobody came." He said a mob of 500 to 600 rioters stalked through the train for an hour while police watched from the platform. The attackers did not flee until army troops arrived, he said.]

Several Delhi-bound trains, including the Rajdhani Express were later canceled.

Hundreds of stranded Sikh passengers were camped out in waiting rooms and on the concrete platform at the New Delhi station. They said they were afraid to continue their trips, preferring the safety of numbers.

Mr. Gandhi, meanwhile, was preparing to lead several million mourners to his mother's cremation Saturday alongside the Yamuna River. Foreign dignitaries began to arrive in New Delhi on Friday. Among those who will be attending the cremation ceremony are Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov of the Soviet Union; Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain; George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, and President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan.

The sharp criticism of Mr. Gandhi's handling of his first crisis as India's youngest prime minister was begun by leaders of several major non-Communist opposition parties that will contest the next parliamentary elections.

The Janata Party, which defeated Mrs. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party in 1977 following the emergency period, joined with former Prime Minister Charan Singh and with leaders of the Bharatiya Janata Party in blaming what they termed Mr. Gandhi's ineptness and lack of leadership qualities for the continuing violence.

The leaders also condemned the manner in which Mr. Gandhi was sworn in to succeed his mother without a vote of the full party parliamentary caucus, calling it a "serious violation of parliamentary norms and democratic traditions."

Later Friday night, however, the caucus unanimously elected Mr. Gandhi as party leader, providing the necessary technical stamp of approval to his induction as prime minister.

While the attacks by the fractious opposition posed no serious threat to Mr. Gandhi's leadership, they appeared to signal a rebuff to the prime minister's appeal to all political parties Thursday for support of his efforts to curtail the post-assassination violence.

The killings recalled similar carnage during Hindu-Muslim violence following the partition of the subcontinent in 1947.

At the Willington Hospital in New Delhi, officials said that 51 bodies had been brought in during the rioting, many of them with gunshot wounds and evidence of having been attacked by swords. The hospital said 622 wounded had been brought for admission or treatment.

Violence continued Friday in parts of New Delhi, with more than 50 persons killed in economically depressed resettlement colonies just across the Yamuna River and in northern part of the city.

However, with a heavy army presence and a curfew in force in many areas, there were large sections of the capital that remained peaceful throughout the day following arson and looting Thursday that left scores of Sikh homes and businesses destroyed.

Among the states affected, Bihar reported the highest death toll, with 79 dead. Sixty-one deaths were reported in violence in Madhya Pradesh, 49 in Uttar Pradesh, 43 in Haryana, 16 in Jammu and Kashmir and 8 each in West Bengal and Maharashtra, according to the United Nations of India.

In his televised broadcast Friday, Mr. Gandhi pledged that the government "will insure the safety of life and property of every citizen, irrespective of his caste, creed or religion."

Mr. Gandhi, who has held five high-level meetings since the assassination to review the law-and-order situation, added: "Tomorrow, the mortal remains of Indira Gandhi will be consigned to sacred flames. She has said 'Do not shed blood, shed hatred.' Let this guide us."

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BRITISH EVANGELICAL CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE, Arguilla (Telephone) Nuevas Pintas, 21 Corner W/Hippocampo - Barcelona 820, family service 10:00, morning prayer 11:00, Tel. Archidocion 11. Noy 2745135-276109.

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Reagan, Mondale Facing Off In Late Battle for Northeast

(Continued from Page 1)

showing if he can spur movement among the voters.

Richard C. Leone, the Mondale official in charge of directing delivery of the campaign's message, said: "It's not very complicated. We have to ask people to feel with their heads and hearts and not feel locked in to a decision they made early on. We've succeeded to this extent: There are a lot of soft Reagan voters."

Thursday, at a campaign rally of an estimated 100,000 people in the garment district of New York City, Mr. Mondale, Mrs. Ferraro and supporters such as Governor Mario Cuomo hammered the theme, that the polls were failing to detect hidden support for Mr. Mondale in New York and other Northeastern states.

In New York, strategists believe the outcome could be decided by the balance between the New York City vote for Mr. Mondale and the Republican strength in the suburbs and upstate cities.

Throughout the region, Mr. Mondale's chances rest with the urban centers, which is the reason for campaign stops this week in Manhattan, Boston and Baltimore.

Democrats Seek Ruling Against Republican Ads

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Democratic Party, claiming a multi-million-dollar advertising campaign by Republicans amounts to an illegal effort to "buy the House elections," asked a federal court on Friday to intervene in an effort to have the ads taken off the air.

The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee alleged that the commercials, which urge voters to vote for Republican House candidates, are being used by the Republican Party to benefit its candidates in districts where it has already made the maximum allowable contributions. The suit asks the court to force the Federal Election Commission to rule on the issue before Tuesday's elections.

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U.S., Nicaragua Failed To Narrow Differences In Mexico Negotiations

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A series of recent talks between the United States and Nicaragua in Mexico have failed to narrow major differences between the two countries, according to U.S. officials said the negotiations have stalled.

Meanwhile, it was learned here that William J. Casey, the director of Central Intelligence, wrote a letter to members of Congress last month defending a CIA manual for Nicaraguan rebels that advocates kidnapping and assassinating officials.

Mr. Casey's two-page letter, dated Oct. 25, is the first statement to be made public that expresses the agency's view of the document, which has been sharply criticized in Congress. The White House had said any CIA official "involved in the development of the manual" or approval of it "would be dismissed."

U.S. and Nicaraguan representatives met at the Mexican Pacific resort of Manzanillo on Tuesday and Wednesday, their seventh negotiating session since Secretary of State George P. Shultz made an unexpected visit to Nicaragua in June.

Sandinists Seen Winners Of Elections On Sunday

The Associated Press

MANAGUA — Nicaraguans vote Sunday in an election sure to give the leftist Sandinist government an overwhelming victory, but no one is predicting a landslide.

The elections for president, vice president and the 90 members of the national assembly pit the Sandinists against weak, little-known opponents. Missing from the race are any contenders with large popular followings.

Although the talks were said to have progressed better than expected during the summer, generating a ripple of optimism that tensions might be reduced, Reagan administration officials said it was now clear that the discussions had stalled after an initial exchange of proposals. They said it was not clear whether the talks would continue after elections in Nicaragua and the United States in the coming week.

Two administration officials familiar with the discussions said Thursday that the United States had declined to modify proposals first offered in August that called for major concessions on security issues by Nicaragua. The officials said that the proposals did not detail what reciprocal steps would be taken by Washington.

State Department officials, defending their position, said Nicaragua's counterproposals called for equally large concessions by the United States, including the removal of all U.S. forces from Central America and the dismantling of military bases in Honduras improved by the United States in recent years.

The proposal presented by the administration in August called for the withdrawal of all Soviet and Cuban military advisers from Nicaragua within nine months of the signing of an agreement, the two administration officials said. In return, according to a copy of the proposal made available by one of the officials, the United States said it was prepared to take removal of the advisers "into consideration" when setting the level of U.S. forces in Central America.

The United States, according to the proposal, also offered not to mine Nicaraguan harbors or attack oil storage installations if Nicaragua would close down a communications center in Managua that the administration says has been used to direct guerrilla operations in El Salvador. The mining and attacks,



President Suazo walked through La Paz under heavy guard last week.

Honduras's Suazo Under Heavy Guard As FBI Foils Plot

The Associated Press

MIAMI — President Roberto Suazo Córdova of Honduras was reported to be under guard by 800 soldiers Friday after the FBI intercepted what authorities said was a plot to kill Mr. Suazo and overthrow his government by exiles based in the United States.

A Honduran presidential spokesman, who spoke on condition that he not be identified by name, said Mr. Suazo was in his hometown of La Paz, 31 miles (53 kilometers) north of Tegucigalpa, on Thursday night.

Eight men were arrested Thursday in Miami and a warrant was issued for a ninth, General José Bueso-Rosa, the Honduran military attaché in Chile.

An FBI agent who infiltrated the plot was to be paid \$300,000 to put together a team that would go to Honduras and kill Mr. Suazo, said Joseph V. Coriess, head of the Miami FBI office.

The exiles, who called themselves "staunch anti-communists," were going to finance the operation through the sale of more than \$10 million in cocaine seized by authorities, the FBI said.

which were directed by the CIA, were stopped in April because of congressional opposition.

Casey Explains Manual
Joel Brinkley of The New York Times reported in Washington:

In his letter, Mr. Casey said the "trust and purpose" of the CIA manual were, "on the whole, quite different from the impression that has been created in the media."

He said the manual's purpose was "to make every guerrilla operative in face-to-face communication" and to develop "political awareness," adding that its "emphasis is on education, avoiding combat if necessary."

Mr. Casey's letter was sent to members of the Senate and House intelligence committees, along with a translated and annotated copy of the manual and of another agency document for the insurgents, a rebel "code of conduct." Both committees are investigating to see if the agency acted improperly in preparing the manual.

Prisoners Exchanged

For the first time since the guerrilla war began nearly three years ago, the Nicaraguan government this past week exchanged prisoners with insurgents. The New York Times reported from Managua.

On Wednesday, the government

released three young Miskito Indians accused of taking part in subversive acts. The day before, rebels turned over Ray Hooker and Patricia Delgado, two Sandinista officials captured in September, and the bodyguard who had accompanied them.

The annotations of the manual show how the document was edited at CIA headquarters. Agency officials told two members of the Senate Intelligence Committee a week ago that "a great part of" the manual "was excised before printing." Senator Malcolm Wallop, Republican of Wyoming, said after the CIA briefing.

Reagan, Mondale Both Weave Myths About President's Record in Office

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and Walter F. Mondale have spun a series of conflicting myths about Mr. Reagan's record in his battle for the White House, each painting sweeping, symbolic portraits that greatly misstate or oversimplify the complex reality of what Mr. Reagan has done since 1981.

This year's campaign myths, knitted out of exaggeration and omission, have largely focused on the Reagan domestic policy record: one that the president hails as a forward-looking "revolution" and which Mr. Mondale decries as an "unfair" step backward.

At times, both candidates try to perpetuate the same myths, but for different reasons.

For example, Mr. Reagan has portrayed himself as a champion of fiscal restraint, a notion that Mr. Mondale reinforces when he complains about unfair budget cuts in social programs.

In reality, what Mr. Reagan accomplished was a shift in budget priorities, not an overall reduction. In fact, U.S. government spending in 1984 is a larger share of the gross national product — the total value of the nation's goods and services — than at any time since World War II.

Both Mr. Mondale and Mr. Reagan have perpetuated the myth that the Reagan tax cuts were extraordinary. But the reality is that Mr. Reagan's across-the-board tax cut was a historical correction that only brought tax burdens back to the levels just before the big inflationary spurt of the late 1970s, and Mr. Reagan then took back about one-third of his original tax cut in later tax increases.

Mr. Reagan insists that the huge federal deficits can be easily melted away by a combination of economic growth and further spending cuts. But his own senior analysts, and most of those outside the government who have looked at the problem, say this is impossible. If re-elected, Mr. Reagan will face hard fiscal realities that bear no

resemblance to the easy solutions he has described in the campaign.

Mr. Mondale perpetuates the myth that Mr. Reagan's defense build-up is excessive and can be reduced. But the reality is that lower inflation and congressional cutbacks have trimmed the Reagan

defense budget to levels that are not much higher than what President Jimmy Carter projected in his final year in office, when Mr. Mondale was vice president.

Mr. Reagan also fosters the myth that he wants government to be less intrusive in people's lives. But the reality is that while he follows this principle on economic issues, he has abandoned it on many social and moral issues.

For example, Mr. Reagan signed a bill forcing states to raise their drinking age or lose some federal highway aid, a direct use of federal intervention. He fought for and signed legislation in which the government forces high schools receiving federal money to open their facilities to religious as well as non-religious groups. He also has advocated injecting the government into such religious and moral issues as abortion and prayer in schools.

The myths of the 1984 campaign center on the tax and spending issues that Mr. Reagan put at center stage from his first day in the presidency.

Mr. Reagan fosters the myth that he has reduced the budget, telling audiences that he trimmed the rate of growth in government spending from 17 percent to 6 percent and declaring that he intends to further reduce spending as a share of gross national product.

But Mr. Reagan also tries to make spending a virtue when he wants to refute allegations that he has hurt the poor. "We can show that in every instance and in every program we are spending more money and helping more people than ever before in our history," he says. And, he insists, it is "just not true" that "we have been trying to balance the budget on the backs of the needy."

He does not point out that spending on programs for the needy would be less if Congress had given him cuts he sought.

Mr. Mondale has complained about the unfairness of these domestic budget cuts, from Social Security to education and job-training programs. But Mr. Mondale's own budget plan includes only a selective restoration of such cuts, and suggests he would follow a general path of fiscal restraint — with different priorities than Mr. Reagan — in trying to meet his goal of reducing the deficit by two-thirds over five years.

CAMPAIGN BRIEFS

Powerful Post for Quiet Congressman

JEFFERSONVILLE, Indiana (LAT) — Barring an election upset, one of the least-known members of Congress will soon be one of the most powerful: Representative Lee F. Hamilton, a taciturn Indiana Democrat, is in line to become chairman of the House Intelligence Committee.

Mr. Hamilton, who has cultivated a low profile during his 20 years in Congress, will become only the second chairman of the intelligence committee since its creation six years ago. He has prepared an ambitious agenda. It includes reviews of presidentially ordered covert activities around the world, which have ranged from supporting rebels in Nicaragua to financing moderate politicians in Africa.

The Democrat-controlled House committee, which has seemed more determined to play its watchdog role recently than has its Republican-led Senate counterpart, will also "look into the quality and cost-effectiveness of the intelligence product," Mr. Hamilton said. The nation's intelligence budget, which is secret, reportedly is about \$10 billion a year.

LaRouche Must Pay NBC \$3.2 Million

WASHINGTON (WP) — A federal court jury in Alexandria, Virginia, has awarded \$3.2 million to NBC Television in a suit against Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr., an independent presidential candidate. The suit was filed after Mr. LaRouche sued the network for libel.

Earlier Thursday, the U.S. District Court jury rejected Mr. LaRouche's \$150-million libel suit against the network. Jurors found that there was no evidence that network broadcasts, which charged that Mr. LaRouche and his followers engaged in smear campaigns and threatened to kill President Jimmy Carter, were false.

NBC's countersuit, in which the jury made the award, was based on a claim that Mr. LaRouche's followers impersonated NBC reporters while attempting to sabotage a scheduled interview with Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York.

[The CIA acknowledged Thursday that Mr. LaRouche, 62, an ultra-conservative politician who will be listed on presidential ballots in 18 states, had met with top CIA officials, apparently on matters of national security, United Press International reported. The comments followed a report to that effect in The New Republic magazine.]

AMERICAN TOPICS

A Star Performance: Picking the Generals

For two months this summer, one full general, four lieutenant generals and 16 major generals gathered at the Military Personnel Center near the Pentagon to pore over the records of 2,600 U.S. Army colonels: efficiency reports, health records and letters of commendation or criticism. At issue was the selection of 64 new brigadier generals.

Of the army's 4,700 colonels, only 200 will ever make it to brigadier general. Once having gained that first star, however, about 140 will eventually win a second to become major generals. Beyond that, only a few will be selected for three- or four-star rank.

In the summer selection sessions, each general graded each colonel on a scale of 6 ("absolutely" should be promoted) to 1 ("absolutely not"). The ratings were fed into a computer to establish an order of merit. Then the generals sat around a table to argue, with those personally acquainted with a particular colonel speaking for, or against, him.

Finally, after the approval of the chief of staff, General John A. Wickham Jr., and the secretary of the army, John O. Marsh Jr., the list of colonels to be promoted was submitted by President Ronald Reagan to the Senate last month. Three days later the Senate approved the list.

Nature's Comeback At Mount St. Helens

Nature is engaged in a remarkable comeback from the 1980 eruption of Mount St. Helens in Washington state that snuffed out animal life and burned forests and foliage for miles around.

The blast zone still looks like a moonscape from a distance, but a closer look reveals that green ravines, grassy holes, coyote dens and lakes with 14-inch trout. All the plant species that were there before the eruption are there now.

Thom Corcoran of the U.S. Forest Service said, "The area has had innumerable eruptions in the last million years. Things are used to being knocked off the hill and slowly growing back."

New Editor Gets Their Irish Down

Many staff members at The Boston Globe are openly unhappy about impending changes at the top. Thomas Winship, 64, will retire in January as editor, having led the paper to 11 Pulitzer prizes. He will be succeeded by Michael C. Janeway, 44, editor of The Atlantic Monthly for 11 years.

The Globe's newsroom mirrors Boston's traditional tension between the Brahmins of the old New England families and the Boston Irish. One Irishman in the newsroom said that for many of his colleagues, "Janeway's got one thing wrong with him as far as they're concerned: he's not Irish."

Neither was Mr. Winship, whose ruffled raincoat and hand-tied bow ties send out instant signals that he is a Brahmin to his fingertips. But Mr. Winship loved the Irish journalists for their singular way with the language. He hired, among others, Mike Barnacle, whose column routinely ridicules Brahmins with nicknames like "Pookie" who speak through cemented teeth — often, undoubtedly, to complain to Mr. Winship about being ridiculed.

"There is a big fear of the unknown which I have recognized," says the new editor. "Now, I will start taking a lot of people to lunch and start doing a lot of listening."

State-of-the-Art Jail Gets Wires Crossed

The new Travis County jail in Austin, Texas, cost \$12 million, including a state-of-the-art electronic locking system. Trouble was, when the intercom was turned on, a cell door unlocked. When a fire alarm went off, all the cells unlocked.

The county is now spending \$3 million for repairs, including ripping out the electronic locks, wiring, and control boards and starting over, according to Sheriff Doyle Bailey.

The company that installed the electronic locks can't be sued for damages because it has declared itself bankrupt.

Short Takes

The Vandenberg Christian Home in Evansville, Indiana, for 114 years a discreet haven for "girls in trouble," says it is closing its doors, forced out of business by the growing acceptance of unwed motherhood.

The Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. have announced that they will begin admitting 5-year-old girls to a new category of Scout membership, Daisy Girl Scouts. Until now, the youngest Girl Scouts have been Brownies, who can join at the age of 6. The Daisies will have — in addition to the usual day camps, group singing and arts and crafts — driver training classes using tricycles.

Officials of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine on Morningside Heights in Manhattan, the world's largest Gothic cathedral, are opening an \$80-million fund-raising campaign Sunday to complete the 92-year-old edifice and to endow its social and artistic programs. Construction has been interrupted so often the place has been nicknamed "St. John the Unfinished."

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

Brothel Case Focuses on U.S. 'Puritan'

By Margot Hornblower
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Sydney Biddle Barrows is a prep, a descendant of two Mayflower Pilgrims, a slender blond who wears designer clothes, vacations in the Hamptons and contributes to charity. "Very WASP, very straight, very much the puritan," says a former boyfriend.

An entrepreneur, the 32-year-old executive advertised her business in the Yellow Pages, noting "Credit Cards Welcome." The business, according to the Manhattan District Attorney's Office, employed 15 phone lines and was the largest prostitution ring known to the police department. It grossed more than \$1 million a year.

The case of the "Mayflower Madam," as New York's tabloids have called Miss Barrows since she was arrested last month, offers more than a peep into the booming business of high-class prostitution.

When 10 police officers broke down the door of Miss Barrows' Cabbie II and Finesse escort services on West 74th Street, they confiscated extensive records, including a list of 3,000 clients, many of them business executives in prominent American, European and Asian corporations, police said.

The prostitution business "has gone from pimps with red Cadillacs and fedoras to classy women descended from the Mayflower," said Al Goldstein, publisher of *Screw* magazine, which features 27 pages of call-girl ads this month and is displayed on streetcorner newsstands. "It's a business, just like McDonald's," he said. "It has marketing, health insurance, cost controls and public relations. It's a well-run business."

Lieutenant William Bayer of the New York police's public morals division estimates that aside from the 12,000 yearly arrests of "traditionalist" streetwalkers, there are at least 30 call-girl outfits operating in the city, with as many as 30 to 60 women in each. "They advertise freely," he said, adding that police rarely investigate them unless there is a complaint.

Among the more recent cases: Two men pleaded guilty last spring to operating a Lexington Avenue church as a front for a prostitution ring. The Church of Sharing featured naked hostesses, a bar, a buffet, a sauna and two "mat rooms." A Manhattan psychiatrist pleaded guilty to insurance fraud this year for filing phony claims with Blue Cross-Blue Shield for \$115-an-hour



Sydney B. Barrows being escorted by a policeman after she surrendered to the District Attorney's Office in New York.

"sex therapy" sessions at a 34th Street prostitution outfit that called itself Health Management Centers.

Apart from a brief interchange with a Daily News reporter in which she said she was "a nice girl," Miss Barrows has refused to talk to the press since her arrest. Her case will be bound over to the grand jury this month, according to the District Attorney's Office.

In her single affidavit so far in the case, Miss Barrows said: "I have no record of convictions and although I am currently under a single charge of promoting prostitution, I believe I will be vindicated." She turned herself in several days after the police raid and is now free on \$7,500 bail.

Police say Miss Barrows' escort services, employing as many as 30 women, charged clients \$125 to \$400 an hour. Many of the prostitutes were students, models or aspiring actresses who worked part-time, police said. Miss Barrows gave them training sessions in etiquette and required regular health checkups.

While newspapers continued to speculate on the identities of alleged clients, including a couple of well-known athletes and a wealthy Arab, police refused to confirm more details.

Lieutenant Bayer said: "I ain't gonna tell you who's on the list. A lot of innocent people shouldn't get their names smeared. They may have engaged in sex, they may not

Regan May Urge End to Deductions

By Martha M. Hamilton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, developing a second-term tax proposal for consideration by President Ronald Reagan, has tentatively approved phasing out the income-tax deduction for state and local taxes, including property taxes, and taxing all unemployment compensation and workman's compensation, according to a source.

Such a move would be politically controversial, particularly for low- and moderate-income taxpayers, who are allowed to exclude unemployment and workman's compensation benefits from taxation.

All homeowners would lose their property-tax deduction, and individuals who live in states with relatively high state income taxes be particularly hurt by the loss of deductions for those taxes.

President Reagan, who is under attack on the tax issue by Democrats, has promised not to use tax reform as a guise for raising taxes.

The Democratic presidential nominee, Walter F. Mondale, has charged that Mr. Reagan, if re-elected, has a secret plan to raise taxes.

In his State of the Union address, President Reagan asked the Treasury Department for a tax proposal taking into account the need for fairness and economic efficiency. He asked that it be delivered after Tuesday's election.

Treasury officials have talked frequently of the need to broaden the tax base as part of a new tax plan, and the three tentative proposals are among dozens of options. But major decisions influencing the ultimate shape of the proposal remain to be made, the source said.

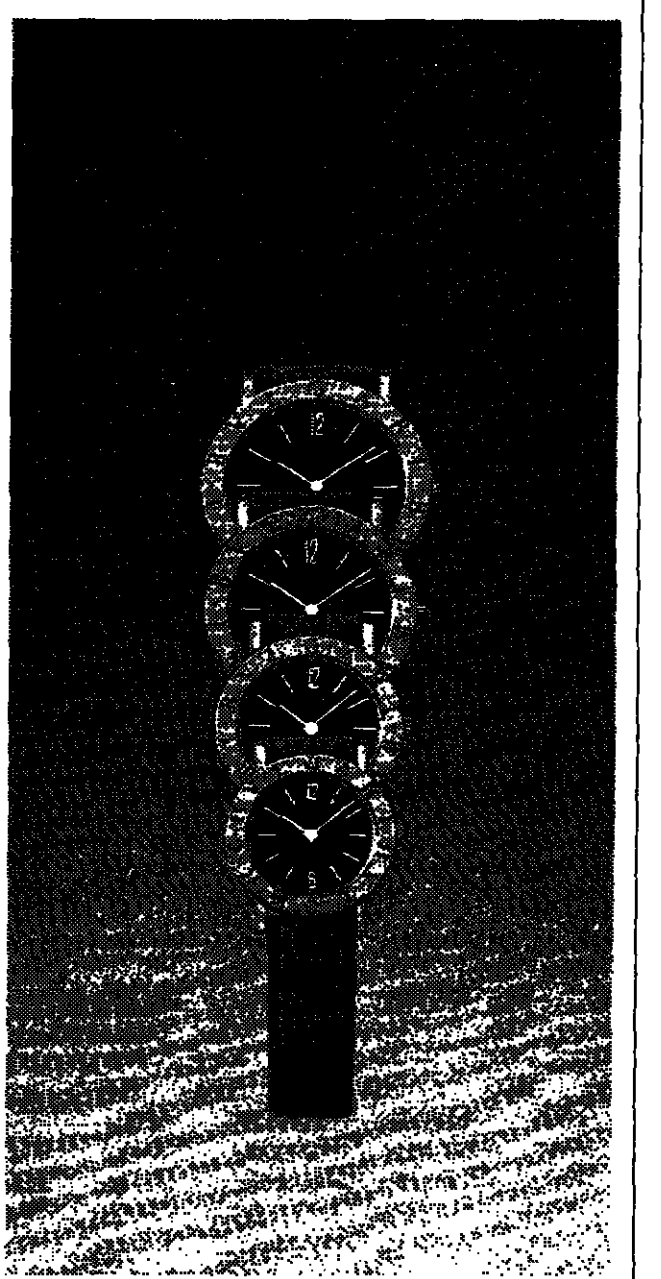
The officials have said they are leaning toward a proposal to simplify taxes that would lower income tax rates as the base is broadened by the elimination of deductions and exclusions.

Alfred H. Kingon, assistant treasury secretary for policy and public affairs, refused Thursday to comment on any specific change that might be under consideration as part of the Treasury proposal.

He emphasized that every option must meet several tests, including fairness and economic efficiency as well as how well it fits into the overall package of measures to be recommended.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Doing More for Ethiopia

A sharp little political dispute has broken out over whether the Reagan administration has moved smartly enough to meet the tremendous famine in Ethiopia. The answer is that the United States has not done as much as it might if Ethiopia were still a friendly country, but it has done much more than it would have if it were doing out aid by strictly political criteria. It is an unlikely subject for Americans to be arguing over in an election campaign, but the dispute will have been useful if it generates further help for those in need.

And Ethiopians, and many other Africans, are in need. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, are starving weekly, and millions are threatened in what is described as a crisis of historic proportions. It is terrible. The relief that Western donors now send to Ethiopia can have a life-or-death effect for very great numbers of human beings in distress.

The unfortunate fact remains that it is simply not within the power of these donors to spare Ethiopia the brunt of its government's own decisions over the last 10 years. Growing more food and assuring its proper distribution have not been high priorities for Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam. He has had other things on his mind: consolidating his power, making his country the first in Africa to be ruled by a Communist Party, increasing the strength of his army, and putting down insurgencies in

secessionist provinces. Emperor Haile Selassie was toppled from power partly by the political and social effects of a famine in 1973-74, one for which his policies also had a responsibility. This may account for some of Colonel Mengistu's slowness to acknowledge that his government is presiding over a national catastrophe — a slowness that has translated itself into a reluctance to seek timely and ample international assistance.

The weather has been bad, but official policies depressing agriculture have also been bad. The colonel has deliberately denied food to people starving in secessionist areas, notwithstanding the effort of the international agencies to pry relief in. In socialist Ethiopia, those who are starving are at the bottom of the power pyramid and have no one to represent them at the top.

Americans have no basis to claim they have done enough by Ethiopia. But the Soviet Union has been the direct sponsor of the Ethiopian policies that have aggravated the human and economic costs of the famine. Heat should be put on the Kremlin, which has behaved recklessly and cynically in this situation. It is only now beginning to provide a modicum of relief for the client whose welfare it professes to care about. Still, there is more that this country can do — and it should.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Saudis and OPEC

Running a cartel is no bed of roses. It sounds simple in theory. You only have to hold down production in order to hold up prices. But how does it work in practice? Ask the Saudis about oil and OPEC.

There has been widespread cheating among members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries on production ceilings, a common failing in cartels. The Saudis underestimated the success with which their customers in the industrial world would conserve energy and cut oil imports. When Saudi Arabia forced the rest of OPEC to follow it in lowering prices from \$34 a barrel to \$29 in early 1983, a tacit promise was made: Saudi Arabia was to absorb any further production cuts necessary to enforce the new price. But the necessary cuts have turned out to be far larger than anyone expected 21 months ago.

Even with a strong recovery of the American economy, world oil consumption is running much lower than most forecasts indicated. The failure of the annual stock-building surge to appear this year was the immediate cause of the price cuts of the past several weeks. And those cuts in turn were the reason for OPEC's anxious meeting this past week in Geneva.

OPEC's policy and power come down essentially to Saudi Arabian policy and power. The Saudis have generally succeeded, over time, in imposing their purposes on their partners. In

the years after the Iranian revolution they feared that the oil radicals, with their extremely high prices, would wreck the market for oil, and they played the moderate in pushing prices down — moderately. Now Saudi Arabia and its smaller neighbors along the west side of the Gulf are to absorb nearly two-thirds of the production cuts on which OPEC has agreed.

The Saudis, capable of producing more than 10 million barrels of oil a day, have been able to reduce the actual flow to about 4 million barrels a day with no signs of financial strain. The question now is how much further down they can, or will, go to prevent any additional erosion of prices for world oil producers from Indonesia to Texas. If the Saudis can get the production of OPEC's 13 member countries down to the 16 million barrels a day they now promise, and then hold it there, they will certainly keep prices from falling further and might even raise them.

But Americans, and OPEC's other customers, are not without resources of their own. They have the weapon with which any customer can retaliate against overpricing. They can conserve further and buy less. If they do it effectively, OPEC's sales will drop again, and the cartel will have to hold another emergency meeting. The industrial countries are on the right track; their conservation is paying off.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

America Studies the Choices

Most people, excluding the 12 percent or so of the population below the poverty level, are better off today than when the Reagan administration took office.

— The Albuquerque (New Mexico) Journal.

Reagan is not Roosevelt. In neither eloquence nor the stamp of historic greatness does he yet compare to FDR. But if he does not have the fullest measure of magnetic leadership, he has quite a lot of it. And the lamentable fact is that his opponent, Walter Mondale, has almost none of it. The vast majority of the American public recognizes, quite obviously, the Democratic candidate's pathetic lack of the power to inspire.

— The San Francisco Examiner.

By a small margin, but in our view a clear one, the scales tip against the president. Our hopes for Mr. Mondale are greater than those for Mr. Reagan. Our fears about Mr. Reagan are greater than those about Mr. Mondale.

— The Minneapolis Star and Tribune.

The principal hope for the Democratic nominees is for a stirring, so far undetected in the polls, at the grass roots — a rumbling recognition that the policies of the Reagan administration are laden with peril for the economy and the threat of a nuclear holocaust.

— The Arkansas Gazette (Little Rock).

Ronald Reagan has not taken government off the backs of the people but he has lightened the load through tax cuts. He can genuinely claim much of the credit for the current economic recovery. For many voters, it is enough that for the first time since John Kennedy an

American president has made people feel good about themselves and their country.

— The Clarion-Ledger (Jackson, Miss.).

The challenger is more thoughtful, decisive and knowledgeable about foreign and domestic affairs. And he is more experienced in the practical workings of government.

— The Akron (Ohio) Beacon Journal.

Gandhi on the Superpowers

We have a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union that has no military implication whatsoever. It does not represent an alternative to nonalignment. It does not exclude friendship with the great powers and with countries of the two blocs. One friendship must not be at the cost of another. We are, in fact, seeking friendship with the West. We want friendship with the United States, but unfortunately, sectors of the security establishment of that country think that India is not relevant to the global U.S. strategy.

— Indira Gandhi, in an interview published Wednesday by Corriere della Sera (Milan).

... and a Neighbor on Gandhi

So long as she was alive, we were assured of her restraining influence. She respected our sovereignty and was too mature to lead any adventure across the Palk Strait. The uncertainties that rush upon the Indian scene now could have nerve-testing implications for Sri Lanka. We share India's sorrows and, in many ways, her loss.

— The Daily News (Colombo, Sri Lanka).

The Threats to Indian Unity: Will the Nation Survive?

By Selig S. Harrison

WASHINGTON — Will India break up in the aftermath of the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi?

Ironically, the dangers to the unity of the vast and diverse Indian subcontinent might have been greater if she had lived. Beneath the sense of horrified shock and grief now sweeping India, there are signs of a sad recognition that her strategy of personal political survival had increasingly led her to pursue policies damaging to India's long-term stability.

When Mrs. Gandhi took over from her father, Jawaharlal Nehru, she surprised many observers by proving to be a tough, cunning, commanding politician. For the first decade after his death she provided effective national leadership, relying on the inheritance of a strong Congress Party organization.

But she lacked Nehru's stature and charisma. She did not have his capacity to inspire deep emotional responses in India's masses and this did not have the tight grip over the political bosses on whom his power had rested. Above all, she lacked the sensitivity and skill as a conciliator that had enabled Nehru to balance the interests of India's contending religious and regional forces and to retain the loyalty of warring Congress chieftains.

Gradually, as she began to lose her grip, Mrs. Gandhi responded with reckless vindictive political maneuvers against adversaries in her own party, as well as in the opposition, which led to steadily growing isolation from many of her erstwhile lieutenants. She might well have lost her parliamentary majority in the elections

scheduled for next January or, in any event, received a seriously split mandate.

More important, she departed from Nehru's cardinal principles in dealing with religious and regional minorities. In place of Nehru's painstaking care to avoid a collision with the Sikhs and to reassure Muslims of a fair deal in a Hindu-dominated society, Mrs. Gandhi increasingly identified herself with Hindu conservative elements in a blatant bid to win their political support.

In the case of the Sikhs, terrorist extremists forced her hand; she had no choice in the end but to send the army into the Golden Temple. But her hard line toward the power-sharing demands of relatively moderate Sikh leaders during the past three years led to a crisis that might well have been averted or moderated.

Nehru scrupulously avoided siding with the north Indian Hindi-language majority belt in its effort to dominate non-Hindi south India and West Bengal. By contrast, Mrs. Gandhi progressively fell back on overt appeals to her north Indian political base, feeding the flames of north-south tension.

To be sure, Rajiv Gandhi is inexperienced and starts out with even less stature than Mrs. Gandhi did when she was catapulted into the prime ministership in 1985. But it is precisely his lack of pretensions and his willingness to acknowledge his dependent role as a broker mediating between more powerful leaders that might enable him to play an effective stabilizing

role, at least during a transition period. His first big decision will be whether to proceed with the parliamentary elections due by Jan. 5 under the constitution, or to postpone them by declaring national emergency rule. A decision to put off the elections would be a danger signal, revealing a lack of confidence on his part and inviting a political polarization between the government and the opposition.

Another grave threat facing India is that militant Hindu elements, blaming all Sikhs for the murder of Mrs. Gandhi by Sikh security guards, will continue to unleash mob violence. The prospect of growing army involvement in suppressing such violence could intensify serious tensions within Indian military ranks between Sikh and Hindu officers, as well as rank-and-file members of the armed forces.

India's greatest asset is its functioning parliamentary system, based on a popularly accepted constitution. The vitality of this system explains why India has retained remarkable political cohesion since 1947, in marked contrast to the sorry example of many other Third World states wracked by successive military coups.

As the unfolding memories of the Congress-led struggle for independence recede, the Indian party system may continue to fragment, making it more difficult for Indian leaders to govern with a stable parliamentary majority. But India has acquired new underpinnings of economic unity as a result of dramatic strides in industrialization. With the ninth-largest indus-

trial economy in the world, the Indian subcontinent is increasingly knit together by a national market, as well as by national communications and transportation networks.

Many of the separatist pressures from aggrieved religious and regional interest groups are actually bargaining pressures within the system designed to get the biggest possible share of a growing national pie. This has been apparent during the deliberations of a national commission currently studying constitutional reforms in the relations between New Delhi and the states. Pressures are likely to build up for a new federal structure in which the central government makes major concessions to regional economic control over both taxation and the allocation of development expenditures.

The non-Hindi regions and the Sikhs in the Punjab are also seeking a new pattern of political coexistence. New Delhi would permit locally based opposition forces to rule in the states in exchange for a cooperative approach on their part toward coalition-building in the national Parliament. In resisting this type of power-sharing compromise and seeking to perpetuate single-party rule throughout the country, Mrs. Gandhi came into her angry collision with the Sikhs, precipitating the bloody showdown that culminated in her murder.

The writer, a former New Delhi bureau chief for The Washington Post, is with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. His books include "India: The Most Dangerous Decade."

Reagan's Proud Image: It Isn't Quite Enough

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — There are good reasons to respect the views of the millions of Americans — a majority in all the polls — who are inclined to re-elect Ronald Reagan as president of the United States.

Think back to August of 1981, when Mr. Reagan signed into law a series of measures carrying out the main pledges of his 1980 campaign — a bill reducing tax rates by 25 percent and permanently indexing them against inflation, and a budget measure drastically slowing the growth of the welfare state and shifting most of those savings to an expansion of the nation's military strength.

Those two measures were at the heart of Mr. Reagan's 1980 campaign. Whether one supported them or not, no one could miss the point that after four failed presidencies, America desperately needed his demonstration of effective leadership. Think back to October 1983, when 241 marines were blown up in their Beirut barracks and U.S. forces went ashore in Grenada. Much is said — both admiringly and mockingly — about the speaking and acting ability of The Great Communicator. But during that week, Mr. Reagan put his talent to work to provide national leadership of a very high order.

The terrorist murder of the marines could easily have traumatized the country and, in combination with the Grenada military mission, polarized the public in a bitter, finger-pointing debate. But with his brilliant television speech and his masterful role-playing at the memorial ceremonies honoring the casualties, Mr. Reagan inspired Americans to deal with their grief and shock, discharge their emotions, and discuss the policy questions without rancor.

In those two instances, among others, Mr. Reagan was fully presidential — in both the ceremonial and the substantive sense. In 1981, he was head of a government that knew its policy and moved both Congress and the courts to endorse it. In 1983, he was head of state, performing an important surrogate role for the nation.

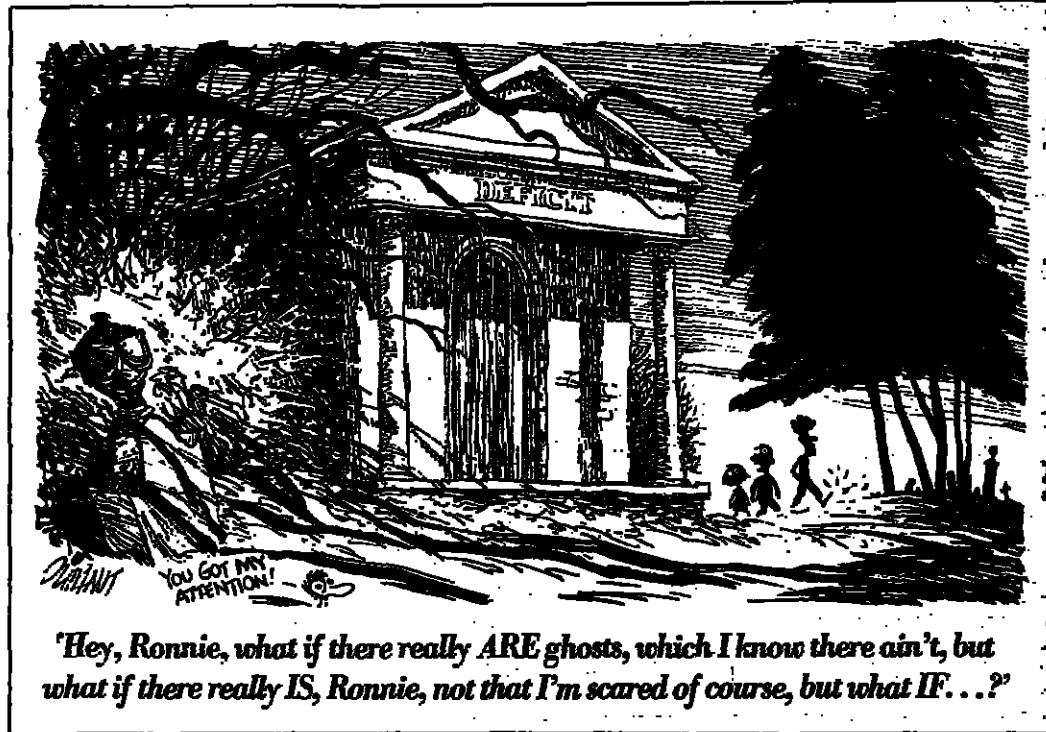
It is no wonder that people are reluctant to let go of that kind of president — especially since his time in office has seen a seeming cure of the disease of inflation, which had become the scourge of family budgets and the source of the national malaise of which his predecessor spoke.

In celebrating the lifting of that gloom and the rebirth of national optimism, Mr. Reagan's campaign has blunted the Democrats' efforts to shift the 1984 election onto any other ground. Republicans have set up Nov. 6 as a national "Thank you, Mr. President" day.

But it must be more than that. It must also be a day of appraising the larger dimensions of presidential performance — now and for the next four years. And Mr. Reagan's performance, even in its high points, raises questions that this campaign has not bothered to answer.

If the willingness and ability to act decisively is one measure of leadership, for example, then another is surely the judgment to calculate the consequences of a policy choice. The tax-and-budget measures passed in 1981 have been followed serially by the longest and worst recession in 50 years and, now, one of the healthiest, sustained periods of noninflationary growth in the postwar period.

For partisan purposes, Republicans are claiming the recession was inevitable, whoever was in the White



House, and the recovery is immutable — but only so long as Mr. Reagan remains as president.

The reality is less comforting. The prosperity most Americans enjoy has been purchased in part by greater economic inequality and greater poverty for millions of our fellow citizens. It has been procured, to a greater extent, by borrowing against the future earnings of the next generation, who will have to pay off the enormous, unprecedented debt that is fueling Americans' spending spree.

Both the deficits and the inequities were predicted when Mr. Reagan's plan was passed. But he denied them and — what is more worrisome — denies them still, even after they have occurred. That degree of obtuseness is disturbing.

A second test of presidential lead-

ership is the ability to analyze alternative courses of action before a decision is made so as to avoid unnecessary crises. In Lebanon, that was not done — and the marines paid the price. The administration was passive toward the Israeli invasion, heedless of the history of Lebanese factional fighting, and oblivious to the specific warnings the Pentagon gave of the danger of a minor military deployment in the midst of a deteriorating civil war.

The president simply did not raise the hard questions that needed to be asked, any more than he has raised them with those in his administration who effectively have undercut his stated goal of moving forward on arms control.

In contemplating the prospects for a second term, the operative question

must be whether Mr. Reagan's talent for leadership can be buttressed by improved judgment and clearer analysis. That seems doubtful.

At 73, Mr. Reagan is increasingly inclined to dismiss problems as imaginary. What deficit? What poverty? What Middle Eastern or Central American or Philippine instability? What tensions with the Russians?

Many of the best of his aides have exhausted themselves, knocking on the doors to his mind, seeking to draw his attention to the problems they clearly see. They understand the risk of a second-term drift into serious trouble.

But the voters, like the president, want to savor the moment. And in a moment, the four-year decision will be made.

— The Washington Post.

U.S. Pressure, Sandinist Quarrels Make Nicaragua's Vote a Travesty

By George Black

NEW YORK — A fatal combination of U.S. interference and conflicts within the Sandinist leadership have turned the Nicaraguan elections, scheduled for Sunday, into a travesty of what they might have been. This was a unique opportunity for a Third World revolution to gain legitimacy in the eyes of the world. Instead, the Sandinists have seen their electoral experiment crumble.

The Reagan administration has studied the weaknesses of leftist regimes under pressure to great effect. Its cruel and costly war has brought Nicaragua close to economic ruin, infected the country with a siege mentality and blurred the lines between legitimate dissent and counterrevolution. Washington has set a cynical trap, and the Sandinists —

angry, paranoid and inexperienced — have fallen in.

The Sandinists are also victims of their own divisions. While some of their leaders have been pragmatic enough to recognize the wisdom of holding elections, others, less flexible, have undermined any chance that those elections could succeed.

Two clearly discernible tendencies have emerged within the nine-man national directorate. On one side are the "pragmatists." Head of state Daniel Ortega Saavedra is one — hardly surprising, for he is exposed to the realities of international diplomacy. The agriculture minister, Jaime Wheelock, who must work with the agrarian private sector, is another.

Only military strength, internal security and mass mobilization around a "correct" propaganda line can guarantee the survival of the revolution. Among these ideologies are the interior minister, Tomas Borge Martinez, the party chief, Bayardo Arce Casiano, and the defense minister, Humberto Ortega Saavedra.

The friends of the Sandinist revolution in the Socialist International and the Contadora countries — Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela — reinforced the pragmatists. The directorate agreed to hold multiparty elections and chose Daniel Ortega — not his radical challenger, Tomas Borge — as the Sandinist

candidate. Ronald Reagan's charge that the Sandinists designed the election as a "Soviet-style sham" is malicious and inaccurate.

The directorate acknowledged a blunt reality: that those Latin American and other nations who paid Nicaragua's bills, and provided a diplomatic wall against the worst impulses of the Reagan administration, had a right to demand that Nicaragua respect, or at least approximate, Western democratic norms. Soviet unwillingness to underwrite the revolution was probably an important reason for the pragmatists' victory. Moscow has supplied arms readily enough, but its political backing has been lukewarm and its economic aid pitiful in relation to the great need.

So what went wrong? Things began to go off track when talks about the conditions under which the leading opposition candidate, Arturo Jose Cruz, would participate, broke down over the issue of whether to postpone the balloting. Members of Mr. Cruz's coalition, the Democratic Coordinator, now acknowledge that they were under pressure from the Central Intelligence Agency to find a pretext for abstention: the Sandinist negotiator, Bayardo Arce, perhaps the most thorough of the Contadora group, pulled out just when an agreement appeared to be within reach. The irony is that the Sandinists surely have enough popular backing to win an election — by any rules and under any timetable, that their opponents could devise.

Can cool-headed pragmatism still prevail among the Sandinists? They have made an enormous expenditure of time and political capital for very little return. They are left with the narrowest of margins for maneuver and none for error.

The elections in their present form are in effect a referendum on the Sandinist program. Nicaraguan voters may be happy with this, but it is unlikely to keep the harsh outside world off their backs for very long. The Reagan administration will take the election of Daniel Ortega as one more reason to turn the screws on Nicaragua. And that in turn will vindicate the more dogmatic members of the directorate.

The writer is editor of Report on the Americas, bimonthly magazine of the North American Congress on Latin America, a research institution. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTER

On Salvadoran Peace

Regarding the editorial "Hope From La Palma" (Oct. 17):

The Washington Post gives the impression that the talks in La Palma, El Salvador, were largely due to President Jose Napoleon Duarte's efforts. He is even credited with "broaching the idea of talks in a way the guerrillas could not refuse."

In fact, the official position of the principal guerrilla groupings for the last three years has been that of starting a political dialogue with the government. It was always the government that refused.

RICHARD A. NAVARRO,
Copenhagen.

FROM OUR NOV. 3 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: China Uneasy Over Manchuria
NEW YORK — The Peking correspondent of the New York Herald telegraphs: "That the death of Prince Ito [on Oct. 26] has only temporarily interrupted negotiations between Japan and Russia having the most important bearing upon the situation in China, is the conviction of the Chinese officials here. The authorities see a complete verification of their suspicions in the announcement of the appointment of another high Japanese official to confer with M. Kokovtzeff, the Russian Minister of Finance, at Vladivostok. China is deeply concerned about these negotiations, believing that any Russo-Japanese agreement [on the administration of Manchuria] must contemplate a continued and increased infringement of China's sovereignty."

1934: Dead Man is Briefly Revived
MOSCOW — The first known instance of the revival of a human being actually dead was reported by a high Soviet medical authority [on Nov. 2]. The Central Institute of Blood Transfusion, which has conducted numerous experiments in reviving animals, recently restored life for two minutes in a man who had been dead three hours after committing suicide by hanging himself. Life was restored by the means of an "artificial heart," the invention of Professor Sergei Brukhonenko. According to Professor C.I. Spasokulotsky, numerous attempts have been made to revive dead persons. After having the artificial heart pump his blood for some minutes, the man began breathing and showed other signs of life for nearly two minutes. Then he died again.

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كتاب الترحيل

Flute Soloist Marcel Moyse Is Dead at 95 In Vermont

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Marcel Moyse, 95, the doyen of flutists and an influential teacher, died Thursday in Brattleboro, Vermont.

Mr. Moyse was born in Saint-Amour, France, studied at the Paris Conservatory, and became principal flutist for several Paris orchestras and at the Opéra-Comique. In 1913, he toured the United States with Nellie Melba, the singer.

He was a soloist under the conductors Furtwängler, Toscanini, Prokofiev, and Richard Strauss, and played premieres of pieces by Ravel, Debussy, and Ibert, who wrote a flute concerto for him. He became professor of flute at the Paris Conservatory in 1932, and in 1934 the French government made him a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Mr. Moyse was forced to flee Paris when the Germans invaded in 1940 because his name sounded Jewish.

He moved to Vermont in 1949. With Rudolf Serkin, the pianist, and several others, he founded the Marlboro School of Music, and Festival in Brattleboro in 1952. He wrote 37 books of studies for flute.

Another master flutist, Jean-Pierre Rampal, said in a 1979: "For my generation, he was king.... He was really the first to imagine that a flute player can be a great soloist."

Mr. Moyse often said he was inspired by opera singers to try to give the flute the resources of the human voice.

His grandson Michel, who re-



Marcel Moyse, modern master of the flute.

cently made a movie, "Marcel Moyse, Grand Old Man of the Flute," said Mr. Moyse's music had been influenced by his boyhood in the Jura mountains in France. "Saint-Amour is the key," he said. "My grandfather goes back almost every summer. It is his roots. His music is influenced by the countryside."

A respiratory ailment curtailed

his playing and he spent much of the last 35 years teaching flute and woodwind classes in the United States, Europe and Japan.

He recorded prolifically in the 1930s but most of those records do not survive today. However, the "Brandenburg Concerto No. 5" he made in 1935-36 with Mr. Serkin and violinist Adolf Busch was reissued in 1982. (NYT, LAT, UPI)

Algeria Slowly Discards Part of Revolutionary Past

30 Years Later, Leaders Feel Pressure to Respond to Material Needs of Young Population

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

ALGIERS — Thirty years after the start of Algeria's battle for independence from France, the country still shows signs of the commitment to socialism that its new leaders made when they took control and proclaimed Algeria "a beacon of African revolution."

The capital has a dilapidated air. Food and most other goods are scarce, and fruit juice is unobtainable in a country that was once France's orange grove.

A population explosion keeps the streets crowded with young people gazing at half-empty shops. Economic development continues at a frenzied but inefficient pace. Security seems oppressive.

Yet beneath the surface, a process of change and relaxation is under way. And as the government prepared for the 30th anniversary of the start of its fight for freedom, marked on Thursday, Algerian leaders said the celebrations were intended to show the world that Algeria has achieved maturity as a nation.

"We are a constitutional democracy now," Mohammed Cherif Messadia, secretary of the ruling party's central committee, said. "The institutions are in place. We are no longer a revolutionary regime."

In the early hours of Nov. 1, 1954, armed members of an obscure Algerian nationalist organization called the Front de Libération Nationale, attacked French police posts and a lead mine in the Aurès Mountains of eastern Algeria. Six French citizens were killed. The French governor in Algiers dismissed the incidents as insubstantial. But the Algerian war of independence had begun.

Seven years and nearly a million lives later, De Gaulle finally abandoned the attempt to keep Algeria French by force of arms. More than 800,000 French settlers who once regarded Algeria as home were repatriated and Africa's second largest country, with its rich oil and gas fields, was handed over to the FLN's radical and embittered leaders.

To mark the anniversary and demonstrate its more self-confident stance, the government of Chadli Benjedid, an army colonel who became president after the death of President Houari Boumedienne in 1979, granted an amnesty to the many guerrillas who have fallen out with Algeria's leaders since independence.

Last week, the bodies of Belkacem Krim and Mohammed Khider, two of the FLN's founding members who were driven into exile and killed by Algerian agents in the 1970s, were brought back from Europe and reburied with military honors.

Ahmed Ben Bella, Algeria's first president, who was



Houari Boumedienne



Chadli Benjedid

overthrown by Colonel Boumedienne in 1965 and imprisoned until 1979, has been given a regular income and is welcome to return from self-exile in Europe, Mr. Messadia said. Also welcome, he said, is Hocine Ait-Ahmed, another revolutionary leader, who escaped to Switzerland after being sentenced to death.

"The generation that won independence is growing older," Mr. Messadia said. "It's time to forget past divisions." Yet, as in many aspects of Algerian life, political passions engendered by the fight with France seem to limit the speed of change. More than 400,000 Algerians descended from those who fought on the French side in the war remain in France unable to return, their Algerian property confiscated.

In other ways, too, the Chadli government is edging away from the austere revolutionary policies of its predecessors. Algerians no longer need exit visas to leave the country and the foreign exchange allowance for travelers has been increased.

Housing and farmland seized from the departing French are being sold cheaply to private owners. Efforts are under way to increase production of consumer goods, and private businesses are being encouraged by the government.

Algeria's foreign policy also seems to be evolving in a more moderate direction. The country played a crucial role in obtaining the release of the hostages from the U.S. Embassy in Tehran in 1981, and the government has increasingly shared Western concern about the activities of Colonel

Moammar Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, in the region. Algeria has also relaxed its hostility to what it has called the reactionary government of King Hassan II of Morocco.

This month, President François Mitterrand flew to Algeria to reassure Colonel Chadli about France's agreement with Libya to withdraw troops from Chad. The Algerians worry that this will leave Colonel Qadhafi free perhaps to stir up trouble in neighboring Tunisia. Algeria's new gas pipeline to Italy crosses Tunisian soil.

Officially, Algeria says that "the page has been turned" in its relations with France. But France has been embarrassed by the Algerian decision to celebrate the start of a war in which 40,000 French soldiers and civilians died.

Despite criticism from the right and from organizations of former settlers, Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson attended the celebrations. Alluding in a recent television interview to France's continuing strong commercial ties with Algeria, he said, "We did not choose the date, but can France afford to be absent?"

Officials often talk of the miseries of colonialism and attribute current difficulties to French neglect. "What do we have to unify us but the war and Islam?" Information Minister Bachir Rouis said.

On the other hand, the officials acknowledge that the driving force behind the government's more pragmatic approach recently is the need to satisfy the material aspirations of the young people born after independence, now 60 percent of the population, and who do not share the ideals of those who won it.

Algeria's principal source of wealth is its oil and gas reserves. The country has maximized its income from them as world prices fell, but has had less success investing those revenues to create an economy able to employ its growing population when the oil and gas run out.

The Soviet-style centralized economic planning and enormous investment in heavy industry favored by Algeria's early rulers are now recognized as mistakes.

The Chadli government has started making changes, cutting the 60 to 70 high national industries founded during the Ben Bella and Boumedienne years into 400 smaller ones.

Wages in government factories are being linked to output to encourage production, and the government is giving more support to the private sector in industry and farming. Foreign investment in partnership with the government has been legalized and top priority in the new five-year development plan goes to agriculture and irrigation.

But the pace of change remains slow, hampered by the revolutionary ideology of the leaders and an unwieldy bureaucracy.

Angola Offers to Send Cuban Troops Home

The Associated Press

PRETORIA — Angola has offered to send home Cuban troops as part of a regional accord to end South African rule over adjacent South-West Africa, also known as Namibia, and South Africa has said it welcomes the proposals.

The proposals, whose details were not released, were given to Foreign Minister R.F. Botha by Chester A. Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, in meetings Wednesday and Thursday in the Cape Verde Islands.

Mr. Crocker's deputy, Frank Wisner, met with Angolan officials in the Angolan capital of Luanda last week.

"South Africa welcomes the fact that the Angolan government has made proposals with regard to the withdrawal of Cuban forces," Mr. Botha said in a statement from Cape Verde released Thursday night by the Foreign Ministry. "The South African government will soon present its views on this important matter."

South Africa, backed by the United States, has demanded the withdrawal of about 25,000 Cuban troops in Marxist-led Angola as a condition for independence for Namibia. Angola has said the issues were unrelated, but expressed willingness last month to negotiate a withdrawal in return for a similar South African pullout from South-West Africa.

After Thursday's meeting, Mr. Crocker said, "We consider the recent developments to be positive, and view the door to an overall regional settlement to be opened."

South Africa, ruled by its minority whites, and Angola agreed Feb. 16 that South African troops would pull out of southern Angola. In return, Angola was to make certain that black nationalist guerrillas fighting to end South African rule over South-West Africa would not move into the vacated areas.

Mr. Botha said Thursday that South Africa hoped to reach agreement with Angola by Nov. 15 on the final withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola.

The South African pullback, scheduled to be completed within weeks of the February agreement, stalled 25 miles (40 kilometers) inside Angolan territory when South Africa said the guerrillas were violating the agreement.

South-West Africa, a former German colony between South Africa and Angola, has been under South African rule since World War I. Guerrillas of the South-West African People's Organization, or SWAPO, have fought from Angolan bases since 1966 for independence.

10 Go on Trial In Plot in Sudan To Kill Nimeiri

United Press International

KHARTOUM, Sudan — A Khartoum criminal court has begun the trial of 10 persons accused of planning to assassinate President Gaafar Nimeiri and blow up the U.S. and French embassies.

The suspects, led by a former army paratrooper, Mohammed Kafi Gibril, were arrested in July. The authorities said explosives, grenades and Soviet-made pistols had been found in their possession.

Security officials at the time said the defendants were members of the Sudanese People's Socialist Front, which is based in the Libyan capital of Tripoli and led by a dissident Sudanese, Abdallah Zakariya. Officials said they also planned to blow up the headquarters of Libyan dissidents in Khartoum.

In Thursday's opening session of the trial, the court heard the testimony of a police interrogator, who presented the charges against the defendants. The charges, which include waging war against the government, are punishable by death.

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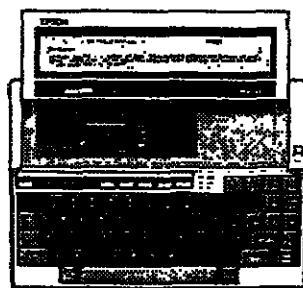
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ARTS / LEISURE

Kandinsky Colors Explode in Paris Show

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — If any painting deserves comparison with music, it is certainly that of Vasily Kandinsky (1866-1944). And the comparison does not just refer to music in general, but very specifically to that of Arnold Schoenberg.

This is something that can strike the viewer today, so it is interesting to discover that it had struck Kandinsky himself. He said as much in 1911 in a letter, recently published, written on impulse to Schoenberg, whom he had never met. This was the beginning of a friendship of several years.

The evolution of the two artists

—the Austrian-born composer and the Russian-born painter — seems to proceed along similar lines. Both produced works that are lushly symphonic in a first period, while their later work is more austere, more "hard-edged," and reflects the somewhat dogmatic view each took of his art.

"Someone had to be Schoenberg," the young composer once declared, standing at attention before his lieutenant in the Austrian army, "so I volunteered!" The issue in his case was the departure from the tonal system.

With Kandinsky it was the realization around 1910 that painting need not actually represent something. Nor was he the only one to take this initiative at the time. The young Hans Hartung was painting his first "abstract" work around then, and Robert Delaunay and Francis Picabia were experimenting with the idea in Paris.

The merit of the show at the Pompidou Center that runs to Jan. 28 is that it presents for the first time a number of works, sketches and documents which Kandinsky's widow, Nina, willed to French museums.

There are early works of moderate artistic interest which appear to reflect Kandinsky's involvement with the Russian populist painters. There are a good number of works in tempera on black cardboard from the artist's symbolist phase: knights and ladies and dappled Russian folk scenes. They are not without charm. But the true genius of Kandinsky begins to appear in 1908 during his stay in Munich and this period is abundantly represented by 30 major works.

The process of emergence is a gradual one, but it is clearly marked by an extraordinary elation, judging by the way the color literally explodes on the canvas. Kandinsky had seen works by the Fauvists while in Paris and their

lesson had not been lost on him, but he takes it a step further by emancipating himself entirely from any reference to a subject.

This is the point at which the comparison with a lyrical post-romantic music becomes apparent. Unfortunately the loans from foreign museums do not include the big series of "Compositions" which are today in Moscow. On the other hand, there are a number of splendid paintings left by Nina Kandinsky which, while smaller in scale, are of the same class.

Kandinsky was the son of a well-to-do Russian family who moved to Odessa when he was five years old. In time he studied law and joined the faculty of Moscow University. He also wrote a number of legal articles and seemed headed for a legal career when in 1896, at the age of 30, he made a break and went to Munich to study painting.

He was 50 when the Russian revolution erupted and although he had lost his financial independence, he became active for a while in the fermenting art world of the revolution.

In 1921 he was summoned to the Kremlin. He went there with certain apprehensions, but the official he saw handed him an invitation to go to Weimar and teach at the Bauhaus. He stayed there for 12 years, until the Nazis closed the Bauhaus, then moved to France.

He had obtained German nationality in 1928 and in 1939, he and his wife became French citizens. They lived through most of the war near Paris and Kandinsky's last show was shortly after the liberation in August 1944. He died in December of that year.

Cable Network Starts in France

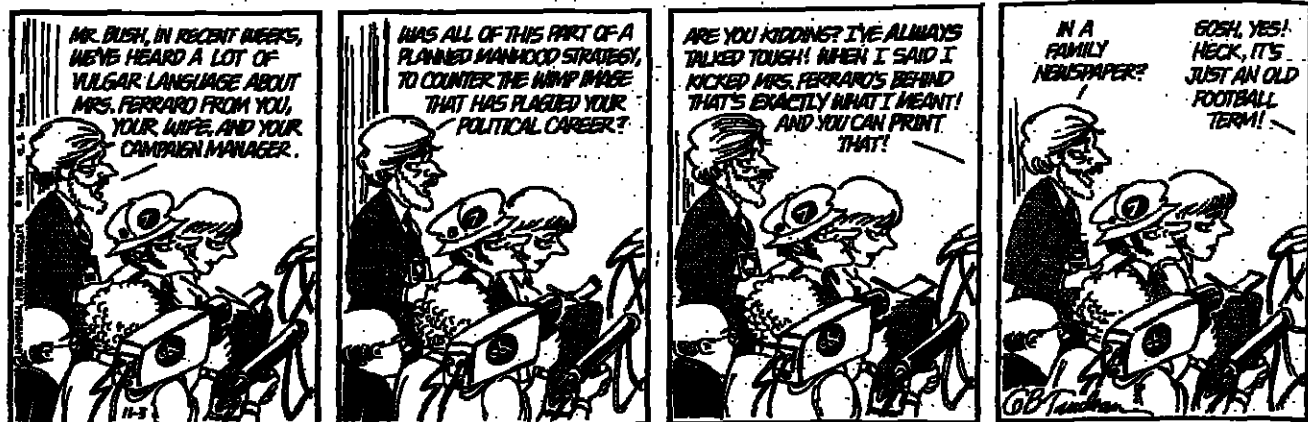
Agence France-Press

PARIS — France's new cable television network, "Canal Plus," is to begin broadcasting Sunday as the country's first privately owned television operation.

About 165,000 subscribers were to receive the network 20 hours daily on weekdays and 24 hours daily on weekends. Unlike the three other networks, "Canal Plus" cannot show advertising and its income will come directly from subscribers.

The budget for the first year of operations is 800 million francs (about \$86 million) but operators say the network will need 1.5 million subscribers, expected by the end of 1987, to be financially viable.

DOONESBURY



Wide Variety of Japanese Art Is on View in London

By Max Wykes-Joyce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A number of galleries specializing in Oriental art have mounted extensive shows of Japanese art and artifacts in parallel with the Fourth London International Netsuke Convention at the Park Lane hotel last week.

The Oriental Gallery of the British Museum also has a major exhibition of "Japanese Paintings from the Harari Collection."

Intended as a tribute to the late Ralph Harari, from whose collection the paintings were bequeathed to the museum, and augmented by loans from the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, to which his son Michael Harari made gifts from the family collection, the exhibit is an excellent sampling of representative Japanese painting of the last half of the 18th century and the first quarter of the 19th.

The Harari collection includes genre paintings by Hokusai (1760-1849) and other figure painters of the *ukiyo-e* — "pictures of the floating world," that is, the demimonde.

Apart from eight sketches of life along the Sumida river by Hokusai, the show includes one of the masterpieces of the *ukiyo-e* genre, a six-fold screen of "The Courtesans of Tanaya" attributed to Shigemasa (1739-1820). Thirteen girls having bedecked themselves and completed their toilettes, now sit awaiting the first guests of the day. One of the girls is playing a musical instrument, another is dressing a doll, a third is fashioning making an ornament, or folded-paper, bird.

Another artist well represented in the show by a selection of ink and color drawings is Suzuki Harunobu (1775-1844) who combined subtle washes with sharp designs typical of the Shijo school, and was the teacher of Zeshin Shibata (1807-1891), one of the greatest 19th century painter-designers.

Zeshin Shibata was not only a painter, but a poet, teacher and lacquer artist. A lacquer *tsukubako* — cosmetic storage box — unsigned,



Four-case inro by Koma Kyuhaku, on view at Spink.

but attributed to Zeshin Shibata, is among the 165 items in an exhibition of "Japanese Netsuke, Ojime, Inro and Lacquerware" at Eskenazi. A parallel show of "Japanese Inro and Lacquer" is also to be seen at Spink & Son.

Inro — literally seal boxes — are sectioned containers made of decorated lacquerware in which, originally, seals and ink powder were carried for the people to stamp their names. By extension, inro came to be used for pills, medicines, tobacco, or any other small objects the user wished to carry about his person.

Since the *kimono* had no pockets, the inro had to be hung from the obi, or belt, by a braided cord fastened there by a toggle. The small bead-like cord fasteners — *ojime* made of metal or ivory, usually carved from ivory or horn in animal, plant or human form and the toggles, *netsume*, have now become major collectors' items in their own right.

Signed works by masters are in both the Eskenazi and the Spink exhibitions. For example, Kajikawa is represented at Spink by a four-case inro decorated with red maple trees in fall in a river landscape; at Eskenazi by a two-case inro in the shape of the snow-clad

Mount Fuji, with a nobleman on horseback hunting hares at the foot of the mountain.

Seishuhan Chokai, an artist of the late 18th century, is represented by a two-case inro with deer among pine trees and large outdoor lanterns, possibly indicative of the Kasuga shrine at Nara (Eskenazi); and by a four-case inro in the form of a pine trunk, around which is coiled, in low relief, a snake about to devour a sparrow; it has just caught (Spink).

Koma Kyuhaku are, among others, a small inro, probably made for a child, decorated with a sea-board landscape with boats, clouds, flying storks and background mountains (Eskenazi); and a large inro with orchid flowers in gold and black on a rich scarlet ground (Spink).

Both galleries also have a considerable range of *netsume*. That at Eskenazi includes a group known as *manji* from the similarity of their shapes to that of the bun or cookie of the same name.

Contemporary pendants in the traditional style of the inro by Aya Nakayama, secretary general of the Japan Jewelry Designers' Association, are to be seen in "Contemporary Japanese Jewelry" at the Electron Gallery.

Another manifestation of the Japanese tradition in contemporary art is at the Curwen Gallery in the show "Recent Paintings, Drawings and Prints of Yuko Shirashi." Born in Tokyo, she took the major part of her art training was in London at the Chelsea School of Art. Nevertheless her approach to traditional Japanese painting, which includes personal landscape as well as a close observation of nature.

Some of Shirashi's prints also are featured in "Contemporary Japanese Prints," the work of 11 artists which has been showing at the Warwick Arts Trust and is now moving to Gallery 39, and arranged in association with Kyoto Ando of Galerie 39. Two of the most interesting and impressive of the 11 are the women artists Reika Iwami and Toko Shimoda, introduced to London viewers in 1979 by Milne Henderson.

Initially a doll carver, Iwami, after graduation from the Bank of Japan Art College, began painting in 1954. Her unmissable images incorporate textures from blocks of weathered or dried wood. Shimoda, daughter of an ink painter/calligrapher, uses brushstroke techniques in her inkographs, the prints further accented with red brush painting afterprinting. In the imagery of both artists wind and water predominate, a preoccupation taken over by them from their artistic predecessors of many centuries.

"Japanese Paintings from the Harari Collection," British Museum, Great Russell Street, W.C.1, Jan. 6.

"Japanese Netsuke, Ojime, Inro Lacquerware," Eskenazi, Finsbury House (opposite Bond Street), 166 Piccadilly, W.1.

"Japanese Inro and Lacquer," Oriental Department, Spink & Son, 417 King Street, St. James's, W.1.

"Contemporary Japanese Jewelry," Electron Gallery, 21 South Molton Street, W.1.

"Recent Paintings, Drawings and Prints of Yuko Shirashi," Curwen DGallery, 4 Windmill Street, Charlotte Street, W.1.

"Contemporary Japanese Prints," Galerie 39, 94 George Street, W.1.

"Now I am beginning a full-length play," Alber said, "and I have just finished a set of three one-act plays under the overall title 'Sand.' Yes, they are interrelated and I plan to have them done first here at the Vienna English theater."

"Europe has been receptive to my work. My last produced play, 'The Man With Three Arms,' has been translated into German and will be produced in three West German cities this season. It failed on Broadway, but intelligent acquaintances of mine believe it among my best. So do I. The New York reviewers misunderstood it then."

But "take heart, the drama is here to stay and it is alive with interesting beginners in the United States," he said, before taking off for Prague to see his play "Seascape" in Czech.

De Kooning Oil Brings \$1.98 Million

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Willem de Kooning's "Two Women," one of a series of oil paintings with the same title, has been sold for \$1.98 million at auction — a record for a work by a living artist.

Another of the paintings in the de Kooning series had held the record in that category since May 1983, when it sold for \$1.2 million, a spokeswoman for Christie's gallery said.

"Two Women," executed in 1953 in muted reds, yellows, grays and whites, was sold to an unidentified

private buyer at a Christie's auction of contemporary art Thursday night, said Lili Friend. The price also was the highest ever paid for a contemporary work of art at auction, she said.

Thursday's auction also set records for several artists, Friend said.

"Towards Disappearance" by Sam Francis brought \$770,000. The previous record for a Francis work was his "Untitled," which sold for \$363,000 in November 1983.

Robert Motherwell's "Wall Painting, No. III" fetched

\$275,000. The artist's previous record was for "Wall Painting, No. IV," which sold for \$231,000 last November.

Another artist record was for Adolph Gottlieb's "Apoquogue," which sold for \$242,000, topping the previous high of \$121,000 for his "Transfiguration No. 2" in May 1983.

Out of 82 art works offered for sale, 57 sold for a total of \$6.6 million, a record for a single contemporary art sale, Friend said. All prices include a 10 percent buyer's premium.

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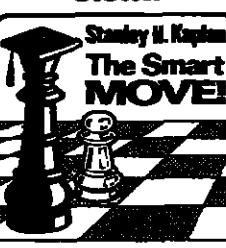
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By Vicky Elliott
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — William Wordsworth wandering lonely as a cloud was not, in fact, a cloud, but a man in a landscape. So were those determined hikers and sketchers, paid in hand, that came to see as an integral part of the scenery around his home in Grasmere. Without them, and without what they recorded of it, the Lake District wouldn't be what it is in the English consciousness, a privileged scrap of peaks and fells where nature must be viewed through the prism of the human imagination.

The Victoria and Albert Museum assembled a rich selection of all that has been left behind, on paper and on canvas, from 18th-century guidebooks and 19th-century architectural and flower drawings to icy scenes through the prisms of very 20th-century cameras. "The Discovery of the Lake District," which runs through Jan. 24, is a provocative essay on a landscape and how people have interacted with it.

It begins in the late 18th century, when English gentlemen educated in the classics began to cast about for a setting for their fantasies of a rural Arcadia. While Marie Antoinette frolicked as a shepherdess in the Petit Trianon, they found an English setting that could compare with the landscapes of antiquity, and with the majesty of the Italian lakes and the alps that had inspired such great European landscape painters as Claude and Poussin.

They came in search of the picturesque, and many chose to represent the Lakes pictorially. The figures in their paintings are dwarfed by it

all, tiny under the trees or on boats against an expanse of water.

John Constable came, in 1806, as an early and unfamiliar series of graphic and wash drawings shows. John Murdoch, the curator whose commendable research gives the show its shape, points out how the young painter tries to come to grips with his subject matter, searching for an elegance equal to its scale — and helping, meanwhile, with J. M. W. Turner and others, to put the Lakes onto the artistic map of Europe.

Then there were those who came to live out the rural idyll. Some of them, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey and their circle, spun lyrical ballads; others came to build. Sugar and textile fortunes paid for the country piles around Windermere, Bowland and Ambleside that commanded splendid views, and, seen from afar, added to the landscape.

Architecture, Murdoch shows, was an important mode of expression in the 19th century. Neoclassical villas that borrowed from Mediterranean styles gave way to Gothic castles with a sense of place, celebration andurrets that drew upon the heritage of this border country.

The middle-class intellectuals who flocked here often preferred to adapt existing cottages in the vernacular, where they could experience the restorative benefits of country life: the Wordsworths' Dove Cottage, with its low ceilings; Brantwood, where John Ruskin took refuge from the horrors of modernity; and Hill Top, the working farm inhabited by Beatrix Potter, creator of "Peter Rabbit," who bequeathed large parts of her estate to the National Trust. The exhibition also traces the beginnings of the conservation movement, which surfaced in

England with the founding of the National Trust in 1895 by Canon Rawnsley. The Lake District was the first area in Britain to be declared a national park, an heirloom that belonged to the whole nation, and Murdoch explores how the will to preserve the countryside struggled with the dictates of progress, as Wordsworth fought against the railway and later generations against the building of a reservoir that, in the 1880s, began to pipe water from Thirlmere to the city of Manchester.

The Lake District is now within three hours' drive of half of the population of England: the 20th century brought mass tourism, and the walkers and boaters and climbers and campers who pour into the area today, and come to test themselves against the elements.

It also brought the need to administer, and the setting up, slowly, of a network of statutory checks on industrial development. Wordsworth complained about the stiff ranks of larch that had supplanted sturdy English oaks — he would have been horrified to find that today as much as 60 percent of the forest in the area is fir. Things have changed here since the print of 1794 that shows Taste and Rural Simplicity walking by Lake Windermere.

The historical problem, as Murdoch sees it, has always been how to show the sanctum without spoiling it, this sanctum that, as Wordsworth put it, "retaineth more of ancient homeliness, than any other nook of English ground."

But there is still room here to wander lonely here, where the rough gray walls match the flocks of sheep, under the gray-green wash of the hills.

Edward Albee Stages Two of His One-Act Plays in Vienna

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

VIENNA — Edward Albee, twice winner of the Pulitzer prize and the Drama Critics Circle award, has written 25 plays in the last 25 years, a record of industry among last-day American playwrights of repute.

In addition he has turned to direction and at the moment is in Vienna for the premiere of two of his one-act plays that he has staged: "The Zoo Story" and "Counting the Ways."

This double bill has just opened at Vienna's English Theater and received unanimous rave notices. This both delighted and surprised the author-director.

"This is the only time that the critics have been 100 percent in favor about anything of mine," he declared. "I am accustomed to mixed reviews and usually some violent abuse. When 'Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?' first opened one reviewer wrote that it was a play with a hole in the head and another, digging for its historical roots, came out with the theory that it was about the marital relations of George and Martha Washington."

Albee, 55, has a bushy mustache and his dark hair, which he wears rather long, has grayed slightly at the temples. He keeps fit by playing tennis and does not drink or smoke.

"I gave up cigarettes when I began to feel pain in my legs after tennis," he explained. "A doctor friend warned me that smoking was blocking my circulation so I stopped. For about a year after I was a menace to everyone in sight, finding it difficult to do without tobacco as a stimulant. Now it's okay."

He set to work on his current production last summer.

"I sent out an open call and auditioned about 300 candidates for the four roles in the two plays. Finally I got the company I wanted and we rehearsed for six weeks and then a week here. When I write I never have any particular actor or actress in mind. Some playwrights write for specific performers. I never have and probably couldn't. I think the art of acting is for the performer to become the personage of the script. It can happen."

It happened on the stage of the English Theater on opening night. Due to Albee's careful selection of his players and his exacting direction the difficult transformation of actor-to-personage occurred in the riveting "Zoo Story."

Stephen Rowe — impersonating the angry young man, disgusted with his aimless existence, who badgers a middle-aged milquetoast into accidentally stabbing him to death on a bench in Central Park — became the fierce misanthrope whom the dramatist had imagined. Neal Randall turned into the don't-get-involved fogie who unwittingly commits murder.

"Counting the Ways," the companion piece, is less demanding. It is a series of brief skits in which a married couple, long-wedded, discuss with airy aphorisms and quotations from the poets their long union and their affection for one another, and it makes no call for complete transformation. Tom Khunis and Margie Bolding play it lightly and amusingly, but one supposes that if Lynn Fontanne and Alfred Lunt were still with us they might have acted it beautifully

while remaining resolutely themselves and applying their familiar tricks.

Over coffee at a marble-topped table in Dehmel's pastry emporium, Albee talked of the stagnation that in his opinion has overtaken New York's commercial theater. He delivered his report more in sorrow than in anger.

"Broadway is antiquated, grown provincially narrow from its indifference to what is happening elsewhere," he began in a heavy voice. "It is hostile to any originality. The fear of instant failure — recently several expensive shows have closed after their opening nights — haunts producers and their backers, who distrust anything that hasn't been done before."

"They put their faith and their money into revivals of old hits, into musicals adapted from popular movies of a few years ago, use movie stars as a lure when they can get them and occasionally import an English show that has been successful in London. The stagings are often highly professional, but transparently mechanical and imitative. One seems to have seen it all before because one probably has. What Broadway has lost is the main thing: creative daring. The action now is elsewhere."

"I find it — as far as play writing goes — off-Broadway, off-off Broadway and in the regional theaters."

"Who are these novice dramatists? Spaulding Gray is one, a genuine talent. He is associated with the Wooster Group, which has a playhouse that seats only 80. Then there's Christopher Durang who wrote 'Sister Mary Ignatius Explains It All,' which has

been played far and wide in New York, Dublin and London. There are Thomas Babe and David Muff. The Actors Theater of Louisville, Kentucky, is doing excellent work. The play 'Crimes of the Heart' by Beth Henley had its start there, then went to off-Broadway and on-Broadway and is now being filmed."

Broadway production costs are now of nightmare proportions, he continued. "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" was put on for \$45,000 in the early '60s. Today it would require a million dollars to finance its staging. It is the expense account clientele that can afford to pay \$50 for a seat that keeps Broadway going, but the bad taste of such customers has reduced the commercial New York stage to an appalling pattern of mediocrity."

"Now I am beginning a full-length play," Albee said, "and I have just finished a set of three one-act plays under the overall title 'Sand.' Yes, they are interrelated and I plan to have them done first here at the Vienna English theater."

"Europe has been receptive to my work. My last produced play, 'The Man With Three Arms,' has been translated into German and will be produced in three West German cities this season. It failed on Broadway, but intelligent acquaintances of mine believe it among my best. So do I. The New York reviewers misunderstood it then."

But "take heart, the drama is here to stay and it is alive with interesting beginners in the United States," he said, before taking off for Prague to see his play "Seascape" in Czech.

ARTS AND ANTIQUES

A SPECIAL REPORT

NOVEMBER 3-4, 1984

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Washington Emerging As a Museum Mecca; Donors Are the Key

By Jo Ann Lewis

WASHINGTON — Washington has emerged as one of the greatest — and most agreeable — museum cities in the world.

"I've seen it happen," said the director of the National Gallery of Art, J. Carter Brown, 50. "I was a kid here in the '40s, when Washington was a sleepy Southern town filled with nothing but government bureaucrats. I have to keep reminding people that until 1941 even the National Gallery didn't exist."

Joe Hirshhorn, founder of the Hirshhorn Museum — which didn't exist until 1974 — once recalled the Washington of his youth: "It was a crummy little town."

No longer. In just over a decade, Washington has been transformed into an international museum mecca that in Mr. Brown's words "can hold its head up with any capital city in the world."

It is also fast becoming one of the most visited. Last year the various art, science and history museums that function under the umbrella of the Smithsonian Institution logged a record 25.8 million visits. The neighboring National Gallery — both the I.M. Pei wing and the newly renovated original building — clicked in 5 million more.

Partly supported by the U.S. government, most but not all of the Smithsonian museums are clustered along the Mall, a vast greensward that sweeps from the U.S. Capitol to the Washington and Lincoln Memorials, dotted with trees, plantings, Frisbee players and food kiosks. Within a few blocks, visitors can savor Chinese bronzes at the Freer, cubist sculpture at the Hirshhorn and paintings by Botticelli and Leonardo at the National — not to mention the Hope Diamond and one of the world's biggest stuffed elephants.

No ancient, royal collections these. They were formed from private gifts by wealthy collectors whose hopes for immortality were pinned on contributions of both epic and modest proportions. The donors' names on the museums themselves reflect the polyglot nature of the United States, from Smithsonian the English aristocrat to Hirshhorn the Latvian immigrant.

All have played a part in Washington's transformation. But the chief architect and generating force for change was the Smithsonian secretary S. Dillon Ripley, one of the most prolific builders and urban-character shapers since Baron Haussmann worked his will on 19th-century Paris.

During his 20-year tenure (he retired last month), Mr. Ripley brought to life or brought under the Smithsonian aegis, almost a dozen museums in new buildings or in old ones salvaged and renovated for the purpose.

After the dual opening in 1968 of the National Portrait Gallery and the National Museum of American Art (formerly the National Collection of Fine Arts) in the historic Patent Office Building, he launched the Renwick Gallery (for the exhibition of design and crafts) in 1972. Then for a much-needed national museum of modern art he garnered some 11,000 works (and several million dollars) from Mr. Hirshhorn.

In 1976, for the U.S. Bicentennial, came the National Museum of Air & Space, which now averages nearly a million visitors a month —

(Continued on Next Page)

U.S. Collectors: Moving to Control the World?

By Souren Melikian

NEW YORK — Is the United States about to take over the art market on a world scale? Dealers, museum curators and collectors in Europe are asking the question with some trepidation.

At the top, market professionals are in no doubt as to the buying power of the United States. In many categories, American collectors are those to whom the most expensive items are automatically offered first when they appear in the trade. They also tend to monopolize the best at auction. If the talk is about Impressionists and 20th-century masters, Americans play a leading role even though they do not enjoy the virtual monopoly here that they hold in some other categories.

Wendell Cherry of Louisville, Kentucky, acquired one of the greatest Degas seen at auctions in recent years, "Le Café Concert," sold as part of the Havemeyer Collection at Sotheby's in 1983 for \$3.4 million, while "L'Attente," another pastel by Degas, was bought jointly by Norton Simon and the J. Paul Getty Museum for \$3.74 million.

Where Old Masters are concerned, Norton Simon is probably the only living collector who can seriously claim to have formed a major collection within the last quarter of a century. While it is not comparable to the great public collections in Europe — such as the Uffizi in Florence, the Louvre in Paris, the National Gallery of London — the achievement is, nevertheless, remarkable. Mr. Simon cannot be blamed for not having acquired what is no longer available. He will never own anything like Simone Martini's "Annunciation," Albrecht Altdorfer's "Battle of Alexander" or the great Vermeers and Leonardos, all pinned down in museums. But he did the next best. He cornered the two or three indisputable masterpieces that strayed into the auction room and a few more negotiated in the trade.

When an extraordinary "Resurrection" on canvas by Dieric Bouts — which closely matches another scene, also on canvas (an unusual technique for the 15th century) in the National Gallery — came up at Sotheby's in 1980, he did not miss out. For \$1.87 million the Flemish gem became his. At that time, the National Gallery, whose own Bouts does not equal Simon's for sheer beauty, did not bat an eyelash, in contrast to the furor caused in recent months by American purchases of British-owned art.

Four years later, Mr. Simon made a comparable coup — or, to be accurate, he shared it with the Getty Museum because, the rumor went in professional circles, he did not quite have the cash. This concerned one of the most beautiful pictures ever done by the 17th-century French master Nicolas Poussin, which was sent for sale to Christie's by the Duke of Devonshire. The Poussin, which was at Chatsworth House for more than two centuries, is one of the very few that has retained its sfumato effects — the delicate surface yellowing devised by the Old Masters to tone down certain colors.



American acquisition: "The Resurrection" by Dieric Bouts was purchased by the Norton Simon Museum in 1980.

At the time, the Poussin caused so little excitement in Europe that it was bought in at a trifle less than its reserve price. It had to be negotiated at the end of the sale for only \$1.6 million.

Regarding Old Master drawings, the role played by Americans was dramatically highlighted last July at a

sale of drawings coming once again from Chatsworth, held at Christie's in London. The seven top lots were knocked down to the Getty Museum, while the dean of American collectors, Ian Woodner, bought for £3.2 million a sheet from the Vasari Album.

While American interest in Old Master drawings

goes back to the turn of the century, it has asserted itself with unprecedented vigor in the last six years. It first became apparent at the Von Hirsch sale in 1978. It intensified at the Hatvany auction at Christie's two years later, when a magnificent Rembrandt pen and sepia wash study for "Joseph Recounting His Dream" went to Mr. Woodner, who was bidding against a New York dealer.

Other American purchases that were known only to professionals got less publicity. These included three Andrea Mantegna drawings, acquired by Agnew's of London on behalf of an American collector, with Mr. Woodner as the underbidder.

A new generation of collectors has sprung up. John R. Gaines, from Lexington, Kentucky — started collecting Old Master drawings about 12 years ago. At the Chatsworth sale, he bought a study by Frederico Barocci for \$172,800, a superb view of a harbor by Jacques Callot for \$118,800, a Rembrandt landscape in sepia and brown ink for \$518,400, a remarkable virgin and child in red chalk by Parmigianino for \$167,155, and a Van Dyck study of saints for \$172,800.

The American predominance is even stronger, if barely publicized, in more rarefied areas. In the last decade, the most powerful buyer of Indian sculpture was probably the late John D. Rockefeller 3d, who left his collection to Asia House in New York. The importance of American collecting attracted to the United States dealers such as Herbert Kahane — now back in his native Zurich — or Navin Kumar, who left his native Delhi to open a gallery in New York. While the Rockefeller's of this world go after large-size pieces bought at huge prices, the United States can also boast collectors whose sophisticated knowledge is matched by equally sophisticated methods when buying. The names of Jack Zimmernan, who is strong on Himalayan art, and William Wolfe, who specializes in Southeast Asian, both from New York, of Tom Pritzker and James Aisford from Chicago, who go in for sculpture, of John Ford of Baltimore, who is "very spread out" as his fellow connoisseurs put it, are familiar to the inner circle of high-powered collectors and dealers even if they never appear in print.

Samuel Eilenberg, a university professor of mathematics, is probably one of the three or four greatest connoisseurs of early Indian and South Asian bronzes from Kashmir to Cambodia. He is also described in the trade as one of the shrewdest and toughest of buyers. Through the Eilenbergs of the collecting world, the U.S. impact on the art market has taken a new dimension. It does not just affect the \$200,000-plus category. It now makes a dent in areas where knowledge and flair, as much as money, are essential weapons.

Perhaps the most striking illustration of the new power of American collecting in the field is provided by two current exhibitions. Steve Kossack's collection is now displayed at the Metropolitan Museum under the title "The Lotus and the Flame," through March 3, (Continued on Page 9)

BORN TO COMMAND.



An 1832 caricature of President Andrew Jackson, left, artist unknown. At right, an apparent attack on President



Thomas Jefferson's association with Thomas Paine, circa 1801; the column clearly indicates the Federalist Party.

Memorabilia From American Campaigns: Tippecanoe, Lincoln and Jackson, Too

By Rita Reif

NEW YORK — How much longer will political campaign memorabilia be collected? It's a question raised every four years during presidential campaigns — and one that so far has not been answered. The problem is that the popularity of the period material increases with every presidential election, but the production of campaign mementos for today's candidates is on the wane. Eventually, some observers believe, this may cause a decline in popularity of such collectibles.

Yet, collectors insist that there is no sign of diminishing enthusiasm. This year, as in the past, the pomp and parading that attend the electioneering process has focused attention on campaign items, spurring collectors to haunt flea markets and antique shows in search of rare "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" wares. Museums and galleries have mounted exhibitions documenting the history of such material and the great variety produced in almost 200 years.

One of the finest of such shows, "Packaging Presidents: Memorabilia From Campaign Past," is at the Hudson River Museum in Yonkers through Nov. 11. On view are more than 600 banners, buttons, posters and other campaign ephemera from the 19th and 20th centuries, selected by Frederick C. Voss, a

historian of the Smithsonian Institution's National Portrait Gallery in Washington.

Mr. Voss and Rick Beard, the museum's associate director, point out in the show's 70-page catalog (\$18.95), that one should not read too much into the messages delivered in campaign material. As Mr. Beard puts it in his foreword: "It is too much to argue, as some have, that the history of the presidency can be ascertained by resorting to a careful examination of the memorabilia." He suggests, however, that mementos from campaign past reveal certain recurring themes. And they do. Among the most obvious seen in this show are the popularity in campaigns of military heroes and of the humble, log-cabin origins of candidates, as well as the controversial nature of the issues of slavery and the gold standard.

On view are major and lesser works from the collector Merrill C. Berman, a New York investor who is a partner in Berman, Kalmbach & Co. His holdings are described by the museum as "the finest private collection of presidential campaign art in the country." Mr. Voss, who also wrote the catalog, concurs. He relates how the earliest mementos, which were tokens, were circulated by John Adams's supporters when he ran against Thomas Jefferson in 1796 and 1800.

He goes on to document the proliferation of campaign materials in print from the 1830s on.

He describes in detail the bitter contest waged by John Quincy Adams against Andrew Jackson, in which the museum's associate director, point out in the show's 70-page catalog (\$18.95), that one should not read too much into the messages delivered in campaign material.

"I cut my teeth on campaign art," Mr. Berman said. He recalled that he began collecting campaign material in 1948, when he was 10. He shoveled snow in his Boston neighborhood and when he had \$15 or \$20, he said, he took the streetcar downtown to buy tokens and buttons from coin dealers.

He joined the American Political Item Collectors' Society in 1952 and was introduced to the barter system popular at the time among buffs of such collectibles. "A large button was 10 cents, or maybe as much as 25. There was one item for which I paid \$6.50, and one for which I paid the spectacular price of \$15." He continued his pursuit of such items until he went to Harvard in the late 1950s.

By the time he returned to collecting campaign material 12 years later, in the early 1970s, everything about the field had changed dramatically. When he joined the collecting society, he was its 96th member, and now its membership numbers thousands, he said. The material had soared in price, to 10 or a hundred times previous values. Celluloid buttons now

(Continued on Next Page)



"Portrait de Paul Bérard" by Auguste Renoir. Signed and dated 80. 81 x 65 cm. Figured in numerous exhibitions.

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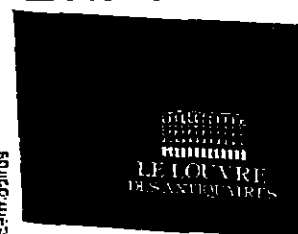
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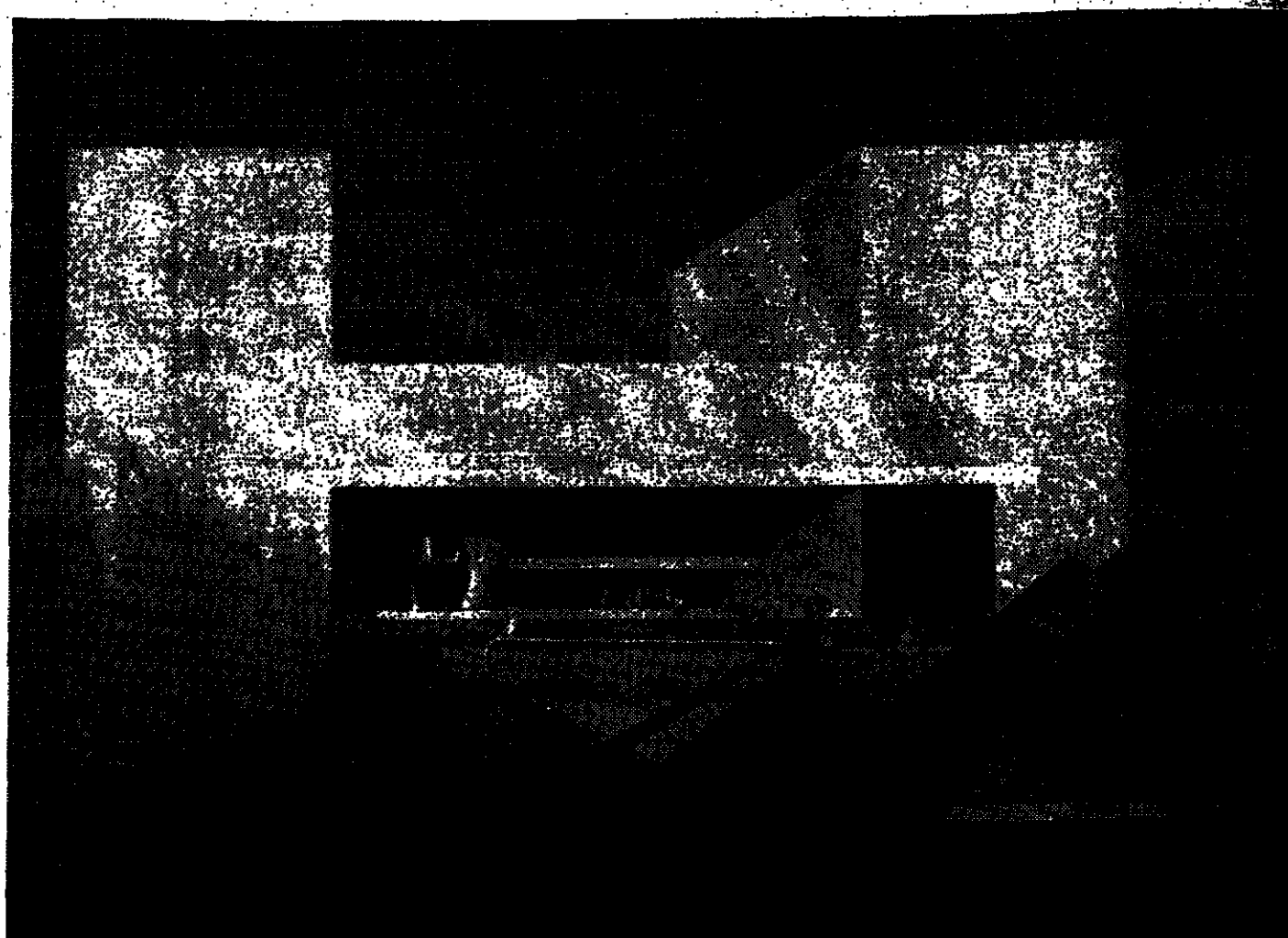


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A SPECIAL REPORT ON ARTS AND ANTIQUES



S. Dillon Ripley, left; right, artist's conception of the new East Building for the National Gallery of Art by I.M. Pei.

Washington Emerging as a Museum Mecca; Donors Are the Key

(Continued From Previous Page)

believed to be the highest attendance of any museum in the world. In the same year the original 19th-century Smithsonian Arts & Industries building was filled with objects from the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exposition and re-designed to show America how it looked a century ago.

From what is now a huge hole in the ground behind the old Smithsonian Castle is scheduled to emerge, by 1987, the \$75-million Center for African, Near Eastern and Asian Cultures. This complex will encompass, largely underground, the National Museum of African Art (now in a house on Capitol Hill) and the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, which

will display temporary exhibitions as well as a recent priceless gift of Oriental art from Dr. Sackler, a physician. The Sackler Gallery will be physically and administratively connected to the Freer Gallery, which houses one of the world's finest collections of Oriental art.

Before his retirement, Ripley acquired for the Smithsonian the 1840s central Washington post office across from the National Portrait Gallery. There the Smithsonian's Archives of American Art, a vast trove of information about U.S. art and artists, will eventually be housed and displayed.

Oh, yes, Mr. Ripley also annexed one museum in New York: the Cooper-Hewitt, devoted to the decorative arts.

Happy for visitors to the Mall, the Ripley heritage includes more than buildings and the gifts of art that flowed in to fill them. There is a distinctively welcoming atmosphere as well.

Washington, planned by the French engineer Pierre Charles L'Enfant, is often compared with Paris. Paris is also at the heart of Mr. Ripley's dream of remaking

the Mall in the image of his childhood memories of the Tuileries and Luxembourg gardens.

"When I came to Washington," Mr. Ripley recalled, "all they thought about here was keeping people off the grass. First thing I did was put up a carousel. I thought the Mall should be a lively place for people of all ages, not some sacred sword. We wanted to have people resting, throwing boomerangs, flying kites, jogging, eating."

He remembers with pleasure the day he was accused, in a congressional hearing, of making a midway out of the Mall. "They meant it to be an insult," he said with a chuckle, "but of course I was delighted."

"We wanted amenities so visitors could go in and out of the museums quite painlessly, without restraint, and without feeling that they were going into some cathedral," he said. "I wanted them to be excited, and amused, because that's how you learn."

Among those most excited by the new activity level were Washington's private museums, for whom the Hirshhorn and the National Gallery's east building in particular served as a catalyst. The Corcoran Gallery of Art, devoted to American art past and present, and the Phillips Collection, the first museum of modern art in the United States, were newly energized. Other fine special-interest collections, such as the Textile Museum and Dumbarton Oaks (Byzantine and pre-Columbian art), found increased interest and support.

All have helped generate a heady atmosphere in which artists, galleries and auction houses have been able to thrive, even after a major recession. A commercial building boom has also brought new money — and acres of new walls — leading to a proliferation of private dealers, along with

slowly increased corporate support.

With the money has come, at last, good restaurants, dozens and dozens of them. Twenty years ago there was none.

"The thing about Washington is that it's easy, like a big lawn," said a Washington writer. "And it's easy to move around, and cheap. And museums are free."

That ease tends to attract a different kind of artist from those who go to New York. The artists who stay in Washington seem to care more about the quality of their lives. It's a matter of metabolism.

New York is trendier, but being trend-free has its advantages. In New York galleries, visitors are often treated like supplicants at the high altar of art. Accustomed to power and skeptical of trends, Washingtonians make bad supplicants, so galleries here — there are more than 125 of them — tend to be more welcoming. They have also developed special strengths in American art, prints and photographs, as have Washington's public collections.

Because no structure can be higher than the Capitol dome, there are vast expanses of sky in Washington, and buildings of human scale. The pace is easy, the museums free, taxis cheap (you can go to nearly any museum in town by cab for \$1.80). There is also a good, clean subway system.

"We still don't have as many museums as New York, nor one as encyclopedic as the Louvre," said Carter Brown. "Many of the great European museums are there because of the extraordinary head start they had in terms of princely collections, formed back in the

days when artists were being commissioned directly. They'll never be surpassed. And seeing them is one of the joys of travel."

"But here the experience is decentralized, and you can look at a great Oriental collection, or a

great textile collection, and not get exhausted by trudging through a single building.

"And if it rains, we can give you an indoor waterfall and a cup of cappuccino at the National Gallery."



How eggheads fared going from Kennedy administration, top, to Johnson cabinet, bottom. (Robert Pryor, 1972.)



Presidential Campaign Memorabilia

(Continued From Previous Page)

generally bring about \$3 for the commonest, \$500 to \$1,000 for rare examples, and a few go up to \$3,000, he said.

"In later years I paid thousands for several things," Mr. Berman said. He noted that a Lincoln flag

in the Yonkers show was sold to him for \$8,500.

"My graphics sense came from this material," he said. "Even some of the smallest buttons are gems of design, color and typography." After college and graduate school, he became deeply involved in art collecting, owning several Soutines, a Renoir and a number of important postwar paintings by Arshile Gorky, Jackson Pollock, Willem de Kooning, Richard Estes and Wayne Thiebaud.

When he began collecting for the second time, he discovered that something was missing in his art collecting. "I had always liked to explore new areas for investment in business and in art collecting," he said. "I didn't really get a sense of personal fulfillment from the field of contemporary art."

There was another problem: "The cost of many of these paintings had become quite prohibitive." So he sold his art collection and switched gears to refine his political campaign collection and to investigate 20th-century posters. "I've really been able to go wild with typography," he said, adding that he had very little competition when he began collecting European design and Soviet political posters of the 1920s and the 1930s.

New York Times Service

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A SPECIAL REPORT ON ARTS AND ANTIQUES

A Window on World of Glass

By Vicky Elliott

PARIS — Transparency and substance, a liquid become a solid: Glass is a paradox whose origins are buried in the sands of ancient Egypt. In France, historically speaking, it has been used to inspire effect, from the stained glass of Chartres to the Hall of Mirrors in Versailles, but official acknowledgment of its uses in art and in industry begins only next year, with the opening of a new Centre du Verre, or glass center, at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs in Paris.

The center's collection of about 3,500 pieces, some of them dispersed in the museum's chronological displays and some to be housed in newly decorated premises on an airy upper level of the building on the Rue de Rivoli, has been nurtured and amplified by Yvonne Brunhammer, a curator of the museum since 1950.

She has built up the center's archives, which will be accessible to specialists and the interested public when the center opens in the spring, and she has established contacts all over the world, from Corning, the American glass empire, to the glassblowers of Murano in the Venice lagoon and the carvers of crystal in Finland.

From its everyday to its artistic uses, from the alchemist's retort to the optical fibers of high technology, glass has a multifaceted history. At one stage, a French industrial group seemed willing to celebrate it, taking its cue from the Corning Glass Museum in upstate New York. "In the mid-1970s there was talk of opening a glass museum at Fontainebleau, where the Saint-Gobain glassworks were," Miss Brunhammer said recently, "but no one was really interested."

The Musée des Arts Décoratifs has always had a fine collection of glass, dating from the Exposition of 1884, which featured the curating talents of the Art Nouveau master Emile Gallé. The intention of the museum from the beginning had been to follow both technical and artistic developments in the field. Slowly, good pieces representative of the stained surfaces of René Lalique, crystal from Daum and Baccarat, 19th-century extravaganzas of pressed and molded glass, Islamic and Far Eastern examples were gathered in.

Given the particular constraints of conserving glass, as opposed to design drawings, for example, or textiles and wallpapers, a certain specialization already existed in the museum. But the impetus to create an autonomous glass center came when the Corning museum, in 1978, proposed that the Paris museum carry an exhibition called "New Glass" that had been successfully launched in New York.

"I suggested we enlarge the show to include contemporary French glassware," Miss Brunhammer recalled, "and they looked at me as much as to say, 'What will she find?'" In 1982, having chivied

workshops around the country into action, she made her point in a major exhibition, rich with the work of French artists young and old. The exhibition proved, as Miss Brunhammer put it, that "French glass did exist."

There was a wealth of carefully crafted pieces — with inclusions of enamel, gold leaf and copper — from the Biot Glassworks, founded in the south of France in 1956 by Eloi Monod (who came to glass after a training in ceramics at the Manufacture de Sèvres). There were others who had come to glass through sculpture: the sand-blasted struts of the late Jutta Cuny, for instance. Then there were poetic pieces by Joël Linard and Michel Bouchard, and even crystal percussion instruments by the Baschet brothers, François and Bernard.

French art schools after World War II had failed, unlike their counterparts in other European countries, to include courses on glass, and for a long time there were no small-scale workshops in France. Traditionally, such masters as Maurice Marinot, much of whose archives were bequeathed to the Musée des Arts Décoratifs, had been obliged to work with industrial establishments, for only they could afford to keep stoking the furnaces that kept the raw material for glass in its molten state.

But smaller workshops have slowly been taking root. Earlier this year, a course in the techniques of glassmaking began at the Fine Arts School in Aix-en-Provence as part of an initiative launched by the French Ministry of Culture. Miss Brunhammer said she hoped that, with encouragement of specialized exhibitions staged by the center, the pool of experience will deepen.

She is working on an exhibition for next year that will trace the development of the perfume flask, a subject that, appropriately, combines a revealing illustration of the cooperation of art and industry and a field in which France holds a virtual monopoly, a single factory on the Canal Saint-Martin in Paris produces a large percentage of the winged and faceted vials that hold some of the world's costliest fragrances.

Meanwhile, with a limited budget, Miss Brunhammer is having difficulty, as far as new acquisitions are concerned, in keeping up with the price of glass on the art market. In the United States, glass has become so fashionable that the feathery confessions of such masters as Dale Chihuly fetch \$10,000 to \$40,000, while good examples of turn-of-the-century work typically far exceed in price both ceramics and paintings of similar quality and age.

Miss Brunhammer has to admit that she understands the great appeal of art glass that makes it so costly. "There is still something incomprehensible and fascinating about glass, and the point at which it passes from one state to the other," she said. "It has something magical, something incorruptible and permanent."



'Le Café Concert,' by Degas.



'L'Attente' by Degas.

U.S. Collectors: Moving to Control the World?

(Continued From Page 7)

1985. "Light of Asia" is a traveling exhibition that started in the Los Angeles County Museum and opened in the Brooklyn Museum, New York, on November 1. The 179 pieces selected by Pratapaditya Pal, senior curator of Indian art at the L.A. County Museum, are largely drawn from private sources. Next week yet another exhibition in which Mr. Pal is involved — he wrote the text for the lavishly illustrated book, "Indian Court Paintings" — will open at the Navin Kumar Gallery at 24 East 73d Street. This time the inspiration comes from the dealer, Mr. Kumar, but the main characters in the play are still those new American buyers willing to venture into difficult artistic territory.

Collectors of this type operate in several fields, from Chinese archaic art — witness the splendid collection of early ceramic sculpture formed by Ernest Schiess, to be sold at Sotheby's on December 3 — to 18th-century English silver. They are little known and often keep a low profile. This is not just for security reasons. Like European collectors, they tend to think that, the more discreet they are, the greater their chances to be offered objects at reasonable prices by the trade. In the last 20 years or so they have drained substantial numbers of high-quality works of art in the middle price range — say the \$10,000 to \$100,000 bracket. Potentially, this new buying elite represents the most formidable threat to similar-minded European collectors, who had enjoyed a virtual monopoly until the early 1960s, before which time travel and communications were more difficult and success at the art supply, concentrated in Europe, was correspondingly restrained.

A very recent development could have a still greater

impact on European art resources. The auction market has taken a new dimension in the United States, largely as a result of the fierce competition in which Sotheby's and Christie's are engaged. Sotheby's took over the nearly defunct Parke Bernet Galleries in 1966. Christie's followed 11 years later in staging its first auction in New York. The troubled times through which Sotheby's went after Peter Wilson retired in 1980 — followed by the dramatic takeover attempt by Marshall Cogan and Stephen Swid and the successful takeover by A. Alfred Taubman — paradoxically helped the auction business at large. Despite negative comments in the press, these developments focused attention on the two houses to the point where their activities came to be seen as general news items.

Sotheby's, which has fully recovered, has come under total U.S. control. Mr. Taubman is the owner and chairman. While he has expressed his intention to make sure that the auction house will retain its British character — its headquarters remains in London — the U.S. touch is becoming more perceptible every day. The catalog has become more luxurious, the advertising more aggressive. Plans to "finance" vendors — to advance money on the proceeds of sales to be held — and even buyers, who can under certain conditions get loans to buy works of art from Sotheby's, have been made public. This could change the nature of the art market, and, in the middle term, make things very difficult for the competition.

In New York, the indispensable basis for any auction system — a large attendance — is widening daily. It is not just the international auctions that draw crowds. The more

modest sales have become recognized attractions as well. Three years ago, James Lally, now executive vice president of Sotheby's North America, decided that there would be public viewings not just on Saturdays but also on Sundays. On one recent Sunday, Sotheby's first-floor showroom on York Avenue at 72d Street was packed with visitors who had come to view two sales of medium importance, one of 19th-century paintings scheduled the following Friday, and one of English furniture to be held the next Saturday.

Christie's has felt the need for two auction houses in New York. The bigger sales, such as the modern masters to be sold in mid-November, take place at 502 Park Avenue, next door to Delmonico's. Lesser sales, essentially of decorative works of art, are held at Christie's East, in what was once a garage. On a recent Saturday, the large exhibition room in which English pottery and porcelain, including Wedgwood, were displayed before a sale a few days later was as full of visitors as Drouot in Paris on a weekend. Auction-going appears to be becoming a widely popular pastime.

While Europe retains the built-in advantage of being the source of supply of the art of the Western past, there seems little doubt that New York is poised to become a dangerous competitor for London, which has been for the last decade or so the center of the world auction market. In the last two years New York has enjoyed an edge in overall financial value of works sold, chiefly major Old Master, modern and contemporary paintings. In the next few years it might acquire a comparable advantage in the middle range of the market, including objects of art of every description. The center of the world art market could then seriously be argued to have shifted from the Old World to the New World.

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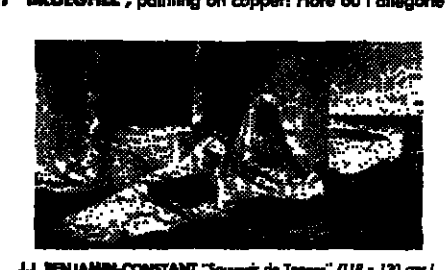
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DRAWINGS - OLD AND MODERN PAINTINGS
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ART NOUVEAU - ART DECO - Bronzes, porte de verre
Public viewing: Wednesday December 5 from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.
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A SPECIAL REPORT ON ARTS AND ANTIQUES



Old Master drawings from the collection of Ian Woodner. From left: Raphael's head of a horse, dancing angels by Fra Bartolommeo, and detail from the satyr by Cellini.



One Collector's Acumen: A Measure of the Growing American Expertise in Art

NEW YORK — Buying Old Master drawings is one of the more sophisticated forms of collecting. It is possible, albeit not advisable, to go after 19th-century painting without being very closely acquainted with art. Catalogues raisonnés are available for many artists, recording every

known work with the year and place of execution. With a little flair, one can form a rough idea of what is "important."

The exercise is more difficult but not hopeless with Old Master paintings: Stay clear of unsigned works, consider published pictures only and make sure that these are graced with the general consensus of present-day art historians. But it is unthinkable for Old Master drawings. Hardly any are signed. Catalogues raisonnés are few and far between. Collecting in this field requires the ability to form a judgment as to authenticity and, no less important, to assess the quality of draftsmanship.

The growing role that Americans have been playing in this area during the last quarter of a century is the most telling indicator of the level of sophistication attained by U.S. collectors.

Ian Woodner's achievement is probably the most impressive. An architect and real estate developer, Mr. Woodner, 79, is also a painter whose work has been exhibited in Paris and London. He has done some extraordinary landscapes on the fringes of abstraction.

His craft gives him an understanding of drawings that few collectors enjoy. It goes far beyond assessing authenticity. Only a performing musician will fully perceive the logic of a score and only a practicing draftsman can feel at his fingertips the purpose of linear structure.

There are three distinct periods in Mr. Woodner's life as a collector: one as a buyer with modest means who occasionally laid hands on avant-garde drawings when no one else would consider them, another when he could afford to spend a few thousand dollars on a drawing, and the third when he became rich enough to go after masters such as Rembrandt.

The first drawing he bought was a *Miró* gouache, from Ted Schemp, a friend and a dealer for Nicolas de Staël. Mr. Woodner still remembers the price, although he bought the work in 1937: The *Miró* cost him \$85. He later sold it.

His first Old Master drawing came to him considerably later. In 1953 he attended a sale at The Savoy, a now defunct New York auction house, where he bought a view of Padua by Tiepolo, in pen and brown ink with gray wash, for the then substantial price of \$800. What he considers his first truly important acquisition was made years later. Until March 7, 1960, he had never spent more than \$1,000 on a drawing. Then, however, he raised the stake to \$20,000, the price that the New York dealer William Schab wanted for the bust of a young man, recently published in the catalogue raisonné of Mr. Woodner's collection as "attributed to Hans Holbein, the Younger."

Konrad Oberhuber of the Fogg Art Museum accepted the attribution, as did Paul Ganz in 1939, while James Byam Shaw, the great English expert, and Arthur Ewart Popham consider another version to be the original. In his latest assessment, Mr. Oberhuber cautiously warns that both could be copies of a lost version. Until the two drawings are put side by side "along with securely attributed portrait drawings by Holbein," as Mr. Oberhuber put it, no final resolution of the problem is possible. Several connoisseurs have yet to be convinced, but Mr. Woodner firmly believes that this is the original Holbein drawing. It is certainly a striking portrait.

This purchase was the first act of courage that led to his next important acquisition, again from Mr. Schab, in 1964. That year Mr. Woodner bought the figure of a satyr by the Renaissance sculptor and goldsmith Benvenuto Cellini. It is an extraordinary story as Mr. Woodner tells it.

The Cellini surfaced as an anonymous drawing in a London sale, where it was bought by the man Mr. Woodner calls the finest dealer in drawings in his generation, Hans Calmann. The London dealer kept it for almost two years, showing it to anybody whose opinion he thought worth considering. No one had a clue. One day, it occurred to him to ask a visiting Italian colleague to translate the four-line Italian inscription. Out came the words *Fontana Belio* — old Italian for the French royal city Fontainebleau. That clicked in Calmann's mind. Of the four Italian masters called in by the King of France to Fontainebleau, only Cellini was a sculptor. The inscription indicates, in the first person singular, how the bronze figure for which the satyr is a study has been modified. It tallies with data in Cellini's diary. Therefore, the drawing has to be by Cellini. Mr. Calmann decided, a reasoning that has gained wide acceptance.

Mr. Schab wanted \$18,000. Mr. Woodner, who did not have it, offered to give \$5,000 in cash and the balance over the year. Mr. Schab agreed. So it was that the only large recognized Cellini outside the Louvre landed in Mr. Woodner's lap. "Why did you offer it to me and not to the Metropolitan Museum first?" Mr. Woodner inquired when the deal was concluded. Mr. Schab said: "I did. They had it for two days and they all liked it. They came back to me saying, 'We will buy it from you. We would like a better price.' That, I couldn't agree to."

The acquisition of the Cellini, arguably the rarest piece in Mr. Woodner's collection, triggered a flutter of activity. He started buying at major auctions. In the 1978 Von Hirsch sale, Mr. Schab, acting as his agent, paid £72,475 for a portrait of a young boy, a metalpoint with white gouache of the Umbrian school, done in about 1490. Precise, subtle, it has been the object of much debate as to authorship — Sotheby's had it down as Pintoricchio — which matters little — it is a forceful portrait by a great master.

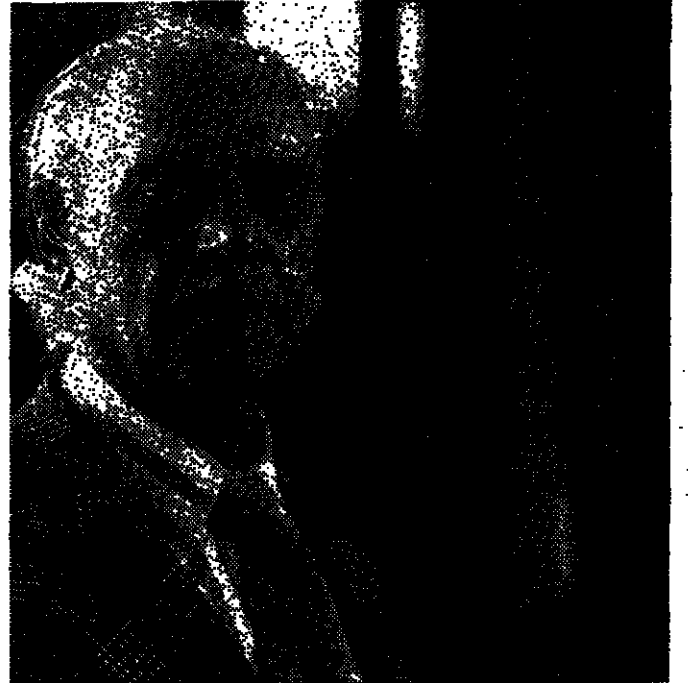
In the same auction, Mr. Woodner also paid £40,140 for a study in pen and brown ink by the Florentine painter Fra Bartolommeo (c. 1474-1517), which has the sharp, clearly defined, swirling lines that recur in so many of Mr. Woodner's favorite buys.

On July 6, 1982, at Christie's in London, Mr. Woodner revealed to the full the bold independence of judgment typical of an artist who considers the achievement first. He acquired the head of a horse ascribed at the time to Raphael by one art historian and now widely recognized as such. He also went after the bust of a young boy in pen and greenish brown ink, somewhat faded. Its authenticity was questioned by some. The mid-15th-century drawing has now been accepted by all the scholars who have examined it, to say nothing of Christie's remarkable expert Noel Annesley.

Last July, Mr. Woodner went all out: He bid at Christie's Chatsworth sale for a sheet from the famous Vasari Album for £3.2 million, the second-highest price ever paid at auction for a drawing, after the £3.5-million Raphael head that was also bought at the Chatsworth sale.

Giorgio Vasari, Michelangelo's friend and biographer, was an architect and artist. He was also the first collector of Old Master drawings in the modern sense. He mounted them on large sheets, as he did the two draped figures attributed to Filippino Lippi on the sheet that Mr. Woodner bought, and occasionally arranged them in an architectural composition of his own, such as the trompe l'oeil niches drawn on the verso. Few intact sheets from his *Libro de' Disegni*, or Book of Drawings, have survived.

Outbidding even the J. Paul Getty Museum, Mr. Woodner won a trophy that looks like a Renaissance mirror reflection of his three pursuits — architecture, painting, and the collecting of Old Masters. The sheet is awaiting an export license in England. It would somehow seem unfair if an artist passionately in love with the great masters that he studied for a lifetime should be thwarted in his chase. True, Mr. Woodner would be



The collector, Ian Woodner, above. At right, in actual size, caricature of an old woman by Leonardo.

able to find grim comfort in the tiny £118,000 caricature by Leonardo that he also bought at the Chatsworth sale — an old woman grinning at the folly of the world, with the flower of youth and hope sunk in her corsage.

The great master drawings are perhaps not the best in Mr. Woodner's collection. Some were and remain gambles. But among the lesser known masters — from 16th- and 17th-century Italy in particular — his selection is dazzling. The traveling exhibition of his drawings organized by the Getty Museum, the Kimbell Museum in Fort Worth, Texas, and the National Gallery of Art in Washington early this year leaves no doubt about it.

Underlying these diverse acquisitions is a deep feeling for the human face, matched by a sense of balance through movement and tension and, often, a sculptural quality that reminds one of the architect's instinct for the monumental.

Not surprisingly, Mr. Woodner — who is first and foremost a lover of beauty, not a monomaniac — also buys sculptures. His collection of Cycladic marbles is one of the most important in private hands. It will provide a major contribution to an exhibition next year in the United States. It underlines Mr. Woodner's fundamental aesthetic concern, the search for outline, structure and tension. The marbles are like drawings in stone.

—SOURIN MELIKIAN

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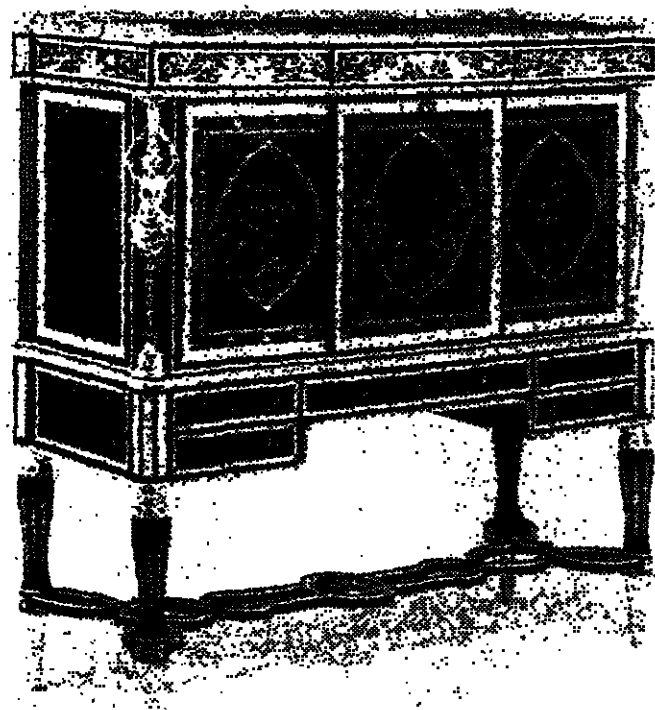
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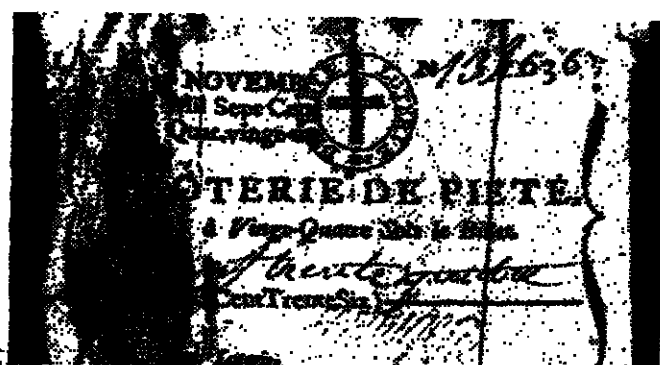
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مكتبات الاصل



Louis XVI secretaire, above, and authentication, below.



A String of Record Prices for the Old Masters of Furniture

LONDON — Over the last 18 months, a string of phenomenal prices paid for French furniture has led some to speculate that the very finest of Louis XV commodes and Louis XVI secretaires might eventually catch up with Old Masters.

In July 1983, an extraordinary secretaire à abattant, or cabinet on stand, with drop-leaf front appeared at Sotheby's in London. The proportions of the cabinet, which was broader than most models of the Louis XVI period and yet remarkably light in appearance, the banding of the Chinese lacquer panels and the way in which ornate fittings were used to set off the black lacquer suggested the manner of the great cabinetmaker Adam Weisweiler whom the king and Marie Antoinette commissioned to do work for Versailles.

Not a trace of a cabinetmaker's mark could be detected. Luckily, Sotheby's catalogers found a document preserved in the French National Archives stating that on January 11, 1780, "a black cabinet the description of which exactly fits the present cabinet" had been delivered to Versailles at the cost of 7,200 livres (the French currency). The catalog noted certain differences — "the Spanish brocatelle marble top has since disappeared."

Some green velvet on the inner face of the cabinet drop leaf has given way to leather. However, Sotheby's expert considered the other elements of description sufficiently precise to be conclusive. Two later references, including one in an inventory in 1787, led him to infer that this was the cabinet that once stood in the king's "cabinet intérieur," or private study. Finally, Sotheby's informed its readers that beneath one of the lacquer side panels sheets of lottery tickets dated 1781 were found. This was a tactful way of emphasizing that the authenticity of the piece was beyond dispute. The demonstration of the authorship and original destination, while entirely based on circumstantial evidence, was brilliant. If one or two leading dealers, inclined by experience to take scholarly essays with a pinch of salt, may have felt any doubts about the cogency of the arguments — the ornate mounts did not elicit unrestricted enthusiasm — they did not voice them.

Rich collectors or their advisers were convinced, starting with Barbara P. Johnson, when it was bid up to £1,035 million, establishing the world record for any piece of furniture. The Versailles curators, it is said, also wanted it.

Five months later, another extraordinary price was paid in London, this time at Christie's. The object was a bureau plat, or writing desk, with Sevres porcelain plaque insets on all drawers, a device favored by Martin Carlin, whose mark was stamped on the desk. The bureau plat had a wonderful pedigree. It had originally been acquired by the Grand Duke Paul, later Paul I of Russia, and his spouse, Maria Feodorovna, during a

trip to Paris in 1786. Until the Russian revolution of 1917, the desk graced the imperial bedroom in the Imperial residence at Pavlovsk, just outside Leningrad. The famous dealer Duven bought it from the Soviets at the time when they were selling a variety of art treasures and eventually resold it to Anna Thompson Dodge of Detroit.

When her entire collection of 18th-century furniture was sold at Christie's in 1971, following her death at the age of 101, the bureau plat made £173,255. It thus became the most expensive piece of furniture ever. Last December it surfaced at Christie's once again and soared to \$918,000.

In Paris, at least one piece confirmed at about the same time that huge prices can be paid even for pieces that fall outside the recognized styles. This is an ebony bureau plat with heavy ornate garlands hanging below the skirt. The massive but powerful piece is neoclassical and yet unlike any known Louis XVI piece of furniture of which it lacks, among other things, the dainty appearance. It is unmarked, but the key to the mystery is given by a portrait of the Duc de Choiseul done by Van Loo in 1763. A corner of that desk, or of a perfect match to it, appears in the painting. We thus know that the first neoclassical furniture was designed in France long before the ascent to the throne of King Louis XVI, with which it is usually associated.

The bureau plat first surfaced at the Paris Biennale des Antiquaires — Antique Dealers' Bazaar — in 1978. Maurice Segura, a leading dealer in 18th-century furniture and decorative art, sold it shortly after to a Lebanese collector, Anthony Tannouri, who was just beginning to buy 18th-century furniture. The price, Segura told me, was "in the region of 2.6 million francs (\$400,000 at that time)." In November 1983, the Tannouri collection was sold by order of a Paris court. This means that no reserve can be placed on the items by the vendor, and this tends to keep prices down. The auction conducted by Jacques Tajan at the Hotel George V was a clumsy affair. It started late, in sweltering heat. To make things worse, the auctioneer reversed the order of the catalog — spending a tedious 40 minutes selling some old rugs. As the porters presented them to millionaires sitting in the front row, they sent clouds of dust in their faces making the performance look like some old-fashioned Gallie farce. This could have killed the sale and, I suspect, it harmed it to some extent. Nevertheless, the bureau plat went up to 7.1 million francs, paid by the J. Paul Getty Museum.

More recently, there have been indications that more banal furniture of the 18th century can be made to soar sky-high over a very short period. A pair of Louis XVI crescent-shaped consoles in rather bad condition were bought by dealers at Drouot in the fall of 1983 for just over 400,000 francs. Duly restored and reglazed, they turned up at Sotheby's in New York last May where they fetched \$473,000. Professional sources say that two different private buyers had been advised to go after the items, which resulted in a head-on collision and the ensuing phenomenal price. The same vendors, according to the source, repeated their feat with a Louis XVI chair and resold it for a staggering \$125,000. Even if circumstances were perhaps peculiar, the fact remains that no one forced the buyers to bid.

There is a growing fascination with 18th-century furniture after a long period of neglect. Part of the reason lies in the awareness that furniture is one of the areas where truly major works of the past are still available. Unexpected discoveries are more likely than in most other fields. It is the most elaborate and refined furniture that has been going up because it is sought by people who buy it as collector's items rather than as decorative props — even if the collectors fit their pieces into a setting. The Versailles secretaire described as having been commissioned for the king's study and the bureau plat are typical examples of the pieces that can be expected to fetch huge prices and soar further still in the short term. They are surrounded by an aura of history, indisputable in the second and brilliantly argued in the former. Such an aura gives each one of them a unique quality that goes beyond aesthetics.

It has the added advantage of sweeping aside authentication problems. Certainty that a piece has never left a historical abode until this century, or can at least be traced beyond reasonable doubt to a distant point in time, is a key factor to the value of French furniture. This explains the prices paid in recent years for furniture from English aristocratic mansions, most of which was acquired during or shortly after the French revolution. A verifiable provenance of that kind provides a soothing guarantee that the piece is not open to discussion.

There is perhaps no other field where the need for such guarantees is as strongly felt. French 18th-century has been copied almost the moment it ceased to be made. Copying was already thriving under Louis Philippe (1830-48), when some 18th-century cabinetmakers were still alive. It reached the peak of perfection in the early years of the Second Empire (1852-70), when only top marks on the underside of a veneer or technical details such as dovetailing will sometimes give away a copy.

Cabinetmakers' marks can hardly serve as criterion. Marking stamps have been handed down from one generation to another. When this reporter was first introduced to the fine art of cabinetmaking in Paris, a quarter of a century ago by the late André Féton, who did restoration work for the Louvre and Versailles, there were two marking stamps lying about the workshop. Stamping such marks in a convincing manner is a child's play for a trained craftsman. Disputes over the authenticity of a

The Ups and Downs of 19th-Century Art

NEW YORK — On Oct. 19, a picture titled "Printemps" (Spring) by William-Adolphe Bouguereau sold at Sotheby's for \$75,000. A woman wearing a drapery that allows a generous bosom to appear walks barefoot in a barren landscape. She leans at a winged child whom she carries on her back. His hand raised, he is about to strike her gently with a twig.

The pretentious scene with its blend of mythological allusion — Eros striking at Aphrodite — and naturalistic handling of detail epitomizes the kitsch art of Bouguereau, much admired by the French upper class at the time when Impressionism was seen by most as a sort of crazy artistic extremism.

The same auction included a landscape by Georges Michel, a French painter with a sense of light and shadow inherited from the 17th-century Dutch school and a romantic feel for melancholic windswept plains. It remained unsold at \$4,250, as Howard Rutkowski, Sotheby's expert, had feared might be the case. A bidder willing to go up to about \$6,000 would probably have met the reserve set by the vendor and acquired the beautiful view, which would still have been cheap.

The contrast between the price of the Bouguereau and that of the Michel came as no surprise to professionals. Arbitrary classification characterizes the market for 19th-century painting. The infinite aesthetic diversity of the period has yet to be fully explored and assessed. Superb paintings can still be picked up at very low prices. And no place is better for this than New York, however weak other currencies may seem against the dollar.

One reason is that fashion plays a greater role in U.S. buying patterns than in Europe, leaving in the cold anything that falls outside its mainstream. Picture-postcard art, more courteously referred to as "academic," has been the rage for several years. Bouguereau, with his pageant of sweetish, carefully done half-naked women, and his Hollywoodian palette, has been heading the list. Although prices have not returned to the level they reached before the 1981-1982 recession, they are still high.

But the French Romantic school of landscape painting is not much in favor in the United States. The Barbizon painters do not sell very well and their followers in the thirties and forties of the 19th century are virtually unknown to the American public. No one has heard of Georges Michel outside museum circles. His romanticism is too austere to be attractive to the uninitiated public, and his color scheme too dark — it consists in the main of blackish-greens, browns and mustard yellows. Moreover, Michel left many works unsigned, and signatures are a key to success in the United States. Michel's work invariably sells badly or

not at all. The fact that the landscape offered Oct. 19 at Sotheby's had been on loan to the Portland Art Museum in Portland, Oregon, which would normally be seen as a glamorizing factor, made no difference. Not a single bid came from the room.

Another reason New York is a good place to buy paintings such as Michel's and those of related landscape painters of the mid-19th century is the context in which they were offered at auction. Sotheby's and Christie's have adopted a bizarrely negative definition of 19th-century European paintings. Under this label they lump anything that does not come under the heading Impressionism or the later avant-garde movements of the 19th century. As a result, their sales are characterized by bewildering diversity.

The Oct. 19 auction began with a conventional still life done by a third-rate Austrian artist, Johann Knapp, in 1825; it sold for \$13,200. The sale went on to a rather absurd interior scene by Jean-Baptiste Mallet — a young woman in the nude sits on the lap of her maid, sipping tea, in a drawing room decorated in the style of the late 1790s. It was bought in (failed) to reach the minimum price set by the vendor and thus remained unsold at \$5,250. The auction included almost anything from a vast array of paintings by French and British academic artists to isolated works by Bonington, Delacroix and Turner.

In London, where sales are attended by large numbers of dealers and private connoisseurs, good things rarely go unnoticed, even if they seem to be lost in an irrelevant context. Next New York is different. While these sales are also followed by European dealers — some make their living from buying and selling at U.S. auctions — the latter do not keep as close a watch as in Europe, essentially because of distance. Hence the fate of Georges Michel's landscape.

There were a few other failures Oct. 19. The most striking concerned a beach scene with fishing boats by Bonington. The attractive sketch, in oils, was unsigned; the British landscapist often did not bother to leave his name. However, it has been accepted by Marion Spencer, the British expert who spent a lifetime studying his work. She will include it in her catalogue raisonné of Bonington's paintings, as Sotheby's carefully noted in its entry. The composition is beautiful. At left, white and blueish cliffs lighted by a ray of sun are half hidden by fishing boats at anchor, while at right the strand, painted in touches of brown, red, dull blue and brownish yellow, tapers into the distance under a broad sky. Mr. Rutkowski said the sails of the boat were criticized by the

connoisseurs as being too thinly painted. That was not this writer's impression. As the hammer went down at \$17,500, the landscape remained unsold.

A sketch by Delacroix narrowly missed being bought in too. "The Chaldean Shepherds," a study done in bold, nervous strokes, was hardly overpaid at \$17,600.

Bonington and Delacroix seemed strangely out of place in an auction where the emphasis was overwhelmingly on academic art. Indeed, the triumph of the day was a riverside scene by James Jacques Joseph Tissot, done in about 1870-1871. Two women and a man appear on the bank of the Thames against a background of dark, brownish water and a hill covered with rusty, leafy trees. The painter has given great attention to detail, particularly costume, a major attraction to buyers of such paintings. Hence the \$220,000 it made. The price is enormous — "a good price," Mr. Rutkowski commented with satisfaction even though his presale estimate had been higher still. \$275,000 to \$385,000. The latter point reflects the recent tendency at Sotheby's to give estimates based more on the highest conceivable price than on the probable figure.

This can be harmful in a market that is very active but not nearly as reckless as it was in 1980-1981. While the total sold Oct. 19 exceeded \$4 million, 23 percent of the total was bought in. Despite heavy bidding from British, German and Japanese dealers. The latter appeared to have diversified their interest. As usual, they displayed unrestricted enthusiasm about Jean-François Millet, whom they consider one of the greatest French masters. His charcoal sketch of a couple of peasants walking to the fields was bought by the Japanese trade for \$82,500. Japanese dealers also paid \$38,500 for a Turner study in sepia wash for a landscape, "Conway Castle," that few Western dealers would seriously consider in view of its condition — it is faded and light-stained. The famous name and romantic hilly setting must have enflamed their imagination.

More unexpected was the Japanese dealers' display of interest in very minor paintings of the Barbizon school, such as a landscape by Léon Richet, which they bought for \$6,050.

The recent return of the Japanese after a prolonged absence during the recession is an important phenomenon. But it does not affect paintings such as those of Georges Michel, who is unknown to them and whose works do not have the realistic quality in landscape painting that they go in for. To those who are highly knowledgeable, New York is likely to remain the ideal hunting ground for the more rarefied paintings of the 19th century at bargain prices. — SOUREN MELIKIAN

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stamp are, therefore, not easily resolved. Worse, doubts over the age of a piece sometimes linger even in the minds of those who have spent a lifetime handling furniture.

That inevitably sets a limit to the potential expansion of the market. Self-teaching is difficult but possible in fields such as painting or silver. It is out of the question with furniture. Scholarly research has only just begun.

The difficulty of determining authenticity alone would account for the relatively small number of collectors of 17th- and 18th-century furniture. It is compounded by two serious handicaps. Furniture requires space, much more so than pictures — you can fit just as many commodes into the grandest house. Furniture also requires special care.

Whether in terms of assessment or preservation, collecting furniture implies a considerably greater effort than most other areas of collecting, including painting. For that reason it is unlikely ever to achieve financial parity with the greatest Old Master paintings, even if it will get gradually closer to them for some time.

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Year	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
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1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							

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The world has not wilted, gold is not \$2,000 an ounce, people are still dining on pheasant under glass, Visigoths have not infiltrated the Vienna woods. As a corollary to the vision of the D.J.I escalating over 2500, we devoted an inordinate effort in detecting emerging equities before they spiral to prominence, as did a recently recommended "special situation," NIGHT-HAWK RESOURCES (on the Vancouver Exchange, symbol "NHWW") that vaulted from \$2 to \$14 before a 4-1 split. Now, at \$450, "NHWW" appears poised for another dramatic upswing. In addition to reviewing "NHWW," our forthcoming letter advises the purchase of AMERADA HESS \$28, PRICE COMMUNICATIONS (Nasdaq - \$10), and U.S. TOBACCO \$36, entities that offer the duality of arithmetically increasing assets and earnings, shares that may be coveted by predators at premium prices.

Name: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____

Past performance does not guarantee future results

INT 3-1

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AMEX Most Actives									
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Symbol	High	Low
IBM	125 1/4	124 3/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4	100	IBM	125 1/4	124 3/4
GE	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	0	50	GE	40 1/4	40 1/4
AT&T	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	0	40	AT&T	38 1/4	38 1/4
AMT	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	0	30	AMT	28 1/4	28 1/4
...

AMEX Stock Index									
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Symbol	High	Low
AMEX	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	0	100	AMEX	100 1/4	100 1/4
...

1 MONTHS									
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Symbol	High	Low
IBM	125 1/4	124 3/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4	100	IBM	125 1/4	124 3/4
GE	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	0	50	GE	40 1/4	40 1/4
AT&T	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	0	40	AT&T	38 1/4	38 1/4
AMT	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	0	30	AMT	28 1/4	28 1/4
...

USA SPECIAL ISSUE

NOV. 7

...the very latest American news to our readers, the New York Herald Tribune will print a special election issue early the morning of November 7. This special edition will be published several hours after our regular edition in order to include up-to-the-minute news and projections from the presidential election and other U.S. contests. The election edition will be on sale at newsstands in Paris and London the morning of November 7 and in the afternoon in the following cities: Amsterdam, Athens, Barcelona, Brussels, Cologne, Copenhagen, Frankfurt, Geneva, The Hague, Madrid, Milan, Monaco, Nice, Rome, Rotterdam, Schiphol, Stockholm and Zurich. Full reports of the Senate, House and gubernatorial elections plus the state-by-state breakdown of the presidential vote will appear in the issue of Thursday, November 8. Turn the page for a bargain price subscription offer.

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- **American Topics** a careful selection of topical items for those who want to keep up with U.S. trends and currents, now appears on Monday and Saturday.

- **Hebe Dorsey covers Fashion** - and the people who make it - each Tuesday.

- **Wednesday features Insights**, a full page of thought-provoking articles that put the news into perspective. Plus **Rob Hughes on Soccer**, as well as **Business People**, also published on Friday.

- **The Science page**, which appears each Thursday, tracks the latest breakthroughs and discoveries.

Weekend, a sparkling leisure and travel section, brightens up Friday's paper. And Saturday's **Arts and Leisure** page brings authoritative fine arts coverage from the art capitals of the world.

- **On the back page**, the ever popular **Art Buchwald** (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) alternates with Pulitzer Prize-winners **Russell Baker** (Wednesday and Friday) and linguist **William Safire** (Monday).

Every day of the week also brings a special column of interest to the business community. **Carl Gewirtz on Eurobonds, Futures and Options**, **Sherry Buchanan writing for The International Manager**, **Ed Rohrbach's Wall Street Watch**, **Technology**, **The Economic Scene** by **Leonard Silk**.

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Germany	D.M.	412	206	115
Great Britain	£	82	41	23
Greece	Dr.	12,400	6,200	3,450
Ireland	£. Irl.	104	52	29
Italy	Lire	216,000	108,000	59,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	7,300	3,650	2,000
Netherlands	Fl.	450	225	124
Norway	N. Kr.	1,180	590	320
Portugal	Esc.	11,200	5,600	3,080
Spain	Ptas	17,400	8,700	4,800
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Switzerland	S. Fr.	372	186	102

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

U.S. Agency May Delay Merger of Rolm, IBM

By Andrew Pollack

NEW YORK — The Justice Department has requested more information about the proposed acquisition of the Rolm Corp. by International Business Machines Corp., a move that could delay the \$1.25-billion acquisition.

The Justice Department, which must approve the merger under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, made its request on the last day possible under the act. Had it not acted Thursday, the acquisition would have been approved.

Spokesmen for the companies said they did not know specifically what information the Justice Department was requesting but said it concerned the military computer business of the two companies. The companies said they were confident that antitrust approval would still be granted.

Rolm, based in Santa Clara, California, is best known as a maker of business telephone equipment. But it also sells specially made rugged computers to the military, as does IBM. Rolm shareholders are scheduled to vote on the acquisition on Nov. 21.

On Thursday, Rolm introduced two products designed to combine

computer capabilities with telephones. Rolm officials said the products were developed mostly by Rolm, not in collaboration with IBM.

One product, the Cedar, incorporates a computer memory telephone with an IBM or IBM-compatible personal computer. The other, called Juniper, is an electronic telephone that is designed to be connected to a personal computer that is already in use, to offer the same functions as Cedar.

The company said Cedar would sell for \$4,245 and Juniper for \$1,360, both in quantities of 100, and would be sold by Rolm's sales force and independent distributors. Both are designed to be connected to Rolm's private branch exchange, an electronic switchboard that connects all the phones in an office or building.

Such computer-phone combinations are considered to be a potentially big new market, and virtually all major phone companies are expected to offer them.

Such devices allow users to look at a name on the computer screen, press a key and have the telephone number automatically dialed. They also simplify other phone-related functions, such as forwarding a call or setting up a conference call.

Pan Am Profit Dropped 93% In 3d Quarter

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Pan Am Corp., parent of Pan American World Airways, has reported a 93-percent plunge in net income for the third quarter.

The airline also said Thursday that it will cut about 850 jobs.

Pan Am's earnings in the quarter dropped to \$5.6 million, or 5 cents a share, from \$76.8 million, or 83 cents a share, a year earlier. Operating expenses declined 3.6 percent, to \$962.2 million. Operating revenue dropped 7.5 percent to \$996.3 million.

Continental Air Lines, which is under the protection of the bankruptcy laws, reported a third-quarter profit of \$30.3 million, in contrast to a \$77.2 million loss in the 1983 quarter.

Pan Am said profit, excluding interest expenses and foreign exchange losses, eroded to \$34.1 million, from \$78.5 million in the 1983 quarter. A major factor in the decline was a 44.5-percent drop, to \$35.8 million, in charter and other revenues, which the airline attributed to the sale of 15 DC-10s.

Pepsi Plans to Switch to Aspartame as Sweetener

By Mark Ports and Michael Schrage

NEW YORK — The makers of Pepsi-Cola have announced that they will drop saccharin from their diet soft drinks and begin sweetening the products entirely with aspartame, the new low-calorie sweetener.

The announcement Thursday was a major breakthrough for G.D. Searle & Co., the developer of aspartame, which it sells under the trade name NutraSweet. In the announcement, Pepsi said it has contracted to quintuple its purchases of NutraSweet.

Searle closed at \$39.25 Thursday, off \$1.375 amid new questions about the aspartame's safety. But

the Searle price was up \$2.75 from a week earlier.

The Pepsi action could lead to similar moves by Coca-Cola Co. and Seven-Up, which said Thursday that they were evaluating the situation. But there were indications that Searle, which is producing aspartame at nearly full capacity, might have initial difficulties in handling any further new orders.

For the past year, the major soft-drink makers have been sweetening their diet drinks with a blend of four to five parts saccharin to one part aspartame. Saccharin is far cheaper than aspartame, but has been found to cause cancer in laboratory animals and is considered to have an unpleasant taste.

PepsiCo's decision to sweeten Diet Pepsi, Pepsi Light and Diet

Pepsi Free with aspartame came as questions continued to be raised about the sweetener's safety.

On Thursday, the federal Centers for Disease Control suggested that a new set of clinical studies of aspartame be undertaken by the Food and Drug Administration.

The Centers found that, while a recent study by the organization found no evidence of "serious, widespread" health damage from aspartame, there have been complaints about problems ranging from headaches to stomach upset to mood changes.

Roger Enrico, president of Pepsi-Cola USA, PepsiCo's domestic operation, said Pepsi believed that aspartame is safe.

Mr. Enrico said Pepsi has signed

a contract with Searle to buy five times as much aspartame as it has been buying. Neither company would discuss details, but Nelson M. Schneider, an analyst who follows Searle for E.F. Hutton & Co., said Pepsi is already buying about 10 percent of Searle's aspartame production of 7.5 million pounds (3.4 million kilograms) a year, at a price of about \$50 million.

Searle is already selling virtually all the aspartame it can make, and Pepsi's additional supplies will probably come from a new plant Searle plans to open in Georgia in January, Mr. Schneider said.

Beijing, Japanese Group To Build Hotel Complex

Reuters

TOKYO — The city of Beijing and a Japanese consortium have formed a joint venture to build a hotel, office and apartment complex in central Beijing at an estimated cost of \$100 million, a spokesman for the Japanese partners said Friday.

Changan Center Investment Corp., set up by the 17 Japanese companies, will own 49 percent and Beijing 51 percent of the complex, the spokesman said. The venture includes Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd., Nippon Steel Corp., Japan Air Lines Co., Japan's six major trading houses and Obayashi-Gumi Ltd. It is capitalized at \$19 million and will seek a syndicated loan.

Allianz Denies Plan for Bank Link

By Warren Getler

FRANKFURT — Allianz AG, West Germany's largest insurer, on Friday denied rumors that it intends to create a joint holding company with the Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechselbank AG and Dresdner Bank AG, or with Dresdner Bank alone.

An Allianz spokesman in Munich, Hans Seyfried, described as "incorrect and unfounded" the rumors, which have been circulating in the West German financial press since Thursday.

A spokesman at Bayerische Hy-

potheken also flatly denied the rumors, and Dresdner Bank said simply it would not comment on "such pure speculation."

Mr. Seyfried added, however, that Allianz is still considering a major corporate reorganization aimed at giving the company more flexibility to pursue its interests in insurance and non-insurance areas.

In an interview several weeks ago, Mr. Seyfried indicated that the restructuring could involve a holding company of some kind.

Allianz's denial contributed to an abrupt end in the sharp climb of

Dresdner's share price over the past two days on the Frankfurt exchange. Dresdner closed down 1 Deutsche mark at 181.50 DM, after a jump of 6 DM to 187.50 on Thursday. Allianz closed at 1,069 DM, down 8 DM, and Bayerische Hypothek finished at 303 DM, down 1 DM.

This week, Allianz acquired effective control over Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà, Italy's second-largest insurer, through a purchase of an initial 8-percent interest that is likely to give Allianz a 38-percent stake. The total value of the pact was estimated at \$290 million.

Malaysia Releases Interim Report on Bumiputra Loans

United Press International

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — The government released a report Friday on investigations into a scandal involving loans made by Bank Bumiputra Malaysia Bhd. to the Carriam group of Hong Kong, which collapsed last year following severe losses in real estate operations.

The report, submitted to the cabinet two months ago by the auditor general, Ahmad Nordin, confined itself to detailing the extent and nature of the loans. That information has long been available to the public.

In releasing the document, Fi-

nance Minister Daim Zainuddin said the contents of the interim report were released in full, except for details relating to the accounts of individual customers.

Mr. Daim said that the government would not hesitate to take legal action against those involved in the scandal.

Bank Bumiputra, established to help Malays gain a firmer financial footing against the economically dominant Chinese minority, almost collapsed as a result of the loans in Hong Kong.

Malaysia's interim report on Bumiputra Loans

extend \$600 million in loans to Carriam and EDA Investments, another Hong Kong property company that has collapsed.

The government expects to recover only a small percentage of the loans.

The report, submitted to the cabinet two months ago by the auditor general, Ahmad Nordin, confined itself to detailing the extent and nature of the loans. That information has long been available to the public.

In releasing the document, Fi-

Islamic Banking Gaining Attention

(Continued from Page 13)

development puts at \$80 billion the amount of savings still sitting idle in Muslim countries. Islamic banks have reported impressive scores in mobilizing such funds.

It is claimed that on its first day of opening in 1977, the Islamically run Kuwait Financial House, for example, received the equivalent of \$140 million in deposits and had taken 10 percent of all new deposits made during the first six years of its existence. A Cairo-based Islamic bank had \$30 million in deposits from the general public on its first day of operations. The Saudi Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce says that its Islamically financed trade transactions amounted to around \$7 billion in 1983 alone.

Finance is provided through a variety of profit-sharing arrangements. The most distinguished technique is called *mudharaba*, a form of silent partnership whereby the bank provides the funding requirements completely, while the client becomes a sort of trustee supplying the expertise and management. Profits or losses are then divided in accordance with a

percentage agreed upon in advance. Other techniques include *murabah*, a straightforward partnership in which the capital is put up by both the bank and the entrepreneur and where profits or losses are divided on pro rata basis; *murabah*, a cost-plus arrangement whereby the bank takes a commercial risk by actually buying a product and selling it at a negotiated price to its clients, and *ijar wa'itina*, which is a form of leasing.

The most novel characteristic of those banks' financing techniques is the importance they attach to productivity. A potential borrower has to convince the bank of his competence to run it; not of his creditworthiness. It is common knowledge that a borrower can be a good credit without being a good entrepreneur. And in those times of economic stagnation and low growth rates, how could anyone disagree with such an approach.

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COMPANY NOTES

Aetna Casualty & Surety Co. has settled a four-year-old lawsuit brought by A.H. Robbins Co. of Richmond, Virginia, in connection with claims on the now-banned Dalkon shield birth control device. Under the settlement, Aetna will provide additional sums of money for Dalkon shield claims and related defense costs. The settlement figure was not divulged.

Dow Jones & Co. said it would increase advertising rates for The Wall Street Journal on Jan. 2 by 9.5 percent. Advertising rates for The Asian Wall Street Journal, published in Hong Kong, also are to

increase 12.5 percent, effective in January. Advertising rates for The Asian Wall Street Journal Weekly, which is published in the United States, are to increase 15 percent in January.

Ford Motor Co. of Canada and the United Auto Workers were moving ahead slowly on non-monetary issues in contract talks but were not expected to "pick up pace" before the weekend, the UAW said. Ford Canada's 14,200 workers are scheduled to strike the company's nine plants on Nov. 9 if a tentative contract is not reached.

J.P. Morgan Overseas Capital Corp. lifted its takeover bid for the merchant bank AUC Holdings Ltd. to 4.40 Australian dollars (\$3.74) a share from 4.10 dollars, AUC said in a statement. AUC's board supports the new offer.

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. has reached an agreement to sell most of its fertilizer division to a new company to be formed by an investment firm, Sullivan & Propps of Chicago. Financial details of the sale were not disclosed.

Lockheed Missiles & Space Co. won a \$1-billion contract from the U.S. Navy to develop and produce advanced Trident II submarine-launched missiles, which are due to become combat-ready in 1989. The contract covers production of 52 of the 6,500-mile-range missiles and equipment. The work will be performed in Sunnyvale, California.

MGM Grand Hotels Inc. has become about 70-percent owned by Kirk Kirkman's Tracinda Corp. through a tender offer for five million shares of MGM common stock and two million shares of preferred stock, which resulted in the purchase of nearly 4.3 million shares of MGM common and 860,000 shares of its preferred.

Mitsui Sugar Co. said it will begin production next month of palm sugar, a natural sweetener made from sugar and enzymes. The company said palm sugar is 42 percent as sweet as sugar in grain form and about 70 percent as sweet in liquid. Unlike sugar, it does not produce glican, which can cause tooth decay.

Walt Disney Productions said it was dismissing 95 employees, or about 5 percent of the 1,800 workers at its Burbank studio. Disney Vice President Erwin Otkin said most of the dismissals will be in the Walt Disney Pictures unit, which employs about 1,000 workers. Separately, a Disney board member, Peter H. Dailey, said he would resign as a director next month to pursue personal interests.

Islamic Banking Gaining Attention

(Continued from Page 13)

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Kleinwort Is Pushing Its International Role

(Continued from Page 13)

securities dealings. Even so, the diversification is ambitious.

Kleinwort's biggest purchases are ACLI Government Securities, a Chicago-based primary dealer in U.S. government securities, and Greiswain, Grant & Co., one of London's biggest stockbrokers.

The bank also has recruited a respected team of Los Angeles-based experts in interest-rate swaps, which allow borrowers to tap capital markets that otherwise would not be open to them. To Michael Hawkes, Kleinwort's chairman, such "high-technology" banking represents "the key to survival in the international capital market."

In addition, Kleinwort has laid out small sums for a Chicago financial-futures broker and a stake in an Australian government-securities broker.

Greiswain provides Kleinwort with a strong sales force in funds, or British government securities, with a \$4.5-billion pool of funds under management. Both Greiswain and Kleinwort have offices in Japan, and the British government is pressing Kleinwort's bid for a license to deal directly with the Federal Reserve.

"They paid a hell of a lot of money for a pretty Treasury bond dealer," sniffs a senior executive at

a rival merchant bank. But Kleinwort argues that the acquisition will give it bond-dealing expertise more valuable than any British firm could provide.

Kleinwort concedes that its presence on Wall Street remains slight. "We simply can't afford to buy anything on Wall Street that's worth buying at all," says Mr. Hawkes.

Instead, he says, Kleinwort will gradually build up its U.S. operations, largely by selling Japanese and British securities to U.S. institutions.

Another potential weakness is dealing in British shares. Warburg and Morgan Grenfell both are buying major jobs, the firms that have had a monopoly on market-making on the London exchange. Kleinwort, too, considered snapping up a big job last year.

"While we were debating," says Mr. Hawkes, "all the (sizeable) jobs were bought." Kleinwort ended up paying \$200,000 for a tiny job, and Mr. Hawkes insists that his bank got a bargain.

At any rate, Kleinwort argues, the big jobs of today might not make the grade when the exchange starts a new dealing system in 1986. At Greiswain, as at other brokers, some of the brokers and analysts fear that they will not make the grade either. Mr. Hawkes offers little assurance.

"All of these people have to think of a new career in investment banking," he says. "The old career in stockbroking is closed."

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Canada				Charter				Provident Life			
Genstar				1984				1984			
3rd Quarter	1984	1983	1982	Revenue	Net Inc.	Revenue	Net Inc.	Revenue	Net Inc.	Revenue	Net Inc.
Revenue	4,472	4,114	3,714	2,610	807.5	2,610	807.5	2,610	807.5	2,610	807.5
Net Inc.	1,179	1,097	1,097	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260
Per Share	1.39	1.29	1.29	46.73	46.73	46.73	46.73	46.73	46.73	46.73	46.73
United States				Pan Am				United Brands			
Entex				1984				1984			
3rd Quarter	1984	1983	1982	Revenue	Net Inc.	Revenue	Net Inc.	Revenue	Net Inc.	Revenue	Net Inc.
Revenue	1,179	1,097	1,097	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260
Net Inc.	417	417	417	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260
Per Share	0.41	0.41	0.41	46.73	46.73	46.73	46.73	46.73	46.73	46.73	46.73

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Shareholders of PRI/TECH are informed that the extraordinary general meeting held on October 31 had to be postponed.

A second extraordinary general meeting will take place on November 16, 1984 at 10 a.m. with the same agenda.

The Board of Directors

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BY ERNST THIERMER



ART BUCHWALD

Election Night Party

WASHINGTON — Everyone seems to be making party preparations for election night. My friend Sol called me and invited me over to watch the returns at his house.

"Sure," I said. "What time?"

"Come on over about 6 o'clock. The networks should be able to declare the presidential winner by then."

"That's awfully late for a national election."

"Well, they're not going to stick their necks out until they have the first exit poll from five states, Vermont."

"I'm not sure. The networks really have this election down pat. I wouldn't be surprised if they announced the winner on the 'Today' and 'Good Morning America' and 'CBS Morning News' shows."

"You mean before the polls even open?"

"Sure. They could do a sampling of the people who say they are going to vote and know exactly who will win."

"Maybe we should make our party a brunch?" Sol said.

"No, 6 o'clock is okay. I like to look at all the maps and the news they build for election night. Besides, there are a lot of good senatorial races, and we won't know the outcome of them until at least 8 o'clock."

"Margie wants to know when she should serve dinner."

"I think by 7:15, which is 4:15 on the West Coast. Then we wouldn't have to worry about California."

"Boy, it used to be fun on election nights when you didn't eat."

until midnight, and sometimes not even then."

"Stop pining for the good old days, Sol. When you depend on TV to give you the winners, you have to take them when they give them to you."

"You would think television would withhold the results until everyone has voted, if for no other reason than they would keep their audiences at least until prime time."

"Prime time is awfully late for a network to wait to declare a winner. If you can tell the public who won with .09 of the vote two minutes before the other guy does, you've made a great contribution to the election process."

Sol said, "You know who I feel sorry for?"

"Who's that?" I asked.

"The people on the West Coast. They can't give election time, because by the time they're driving home from work it's all over."

"I don't feel sorry for them. No one is forcing them to live out there. They knew they were throwing away their vote when television came in. Besides, there's nothing in the Constitution that says they can't go to a polling booth and pull a lever, even if it won't change anything."

"I guess you're right. Of course if it was a close race then it could have a rooting interest. They would be fun if California decided a presidential election for a change."

"Elections aren't supposed to be fun. They're a serious business. If we had to depend on the West Coast to decide an American election, we might have to wait until 9 o'clock in the evening, and who, on the East Coast, wants to stay up that late?"

"Maybe Margie and I should forget about the election party," Sol said. "It seems like we're going to a lot of trouble when we know, before someone tries the avocado dip, who our next president is going to be."

"We could be surprised, Sol. Don't forget the opera isn't over until the fat lady sings."

"What time do you think that will be?"

"It's my guess the networks won't put her on until after the evening news."

Genghis Khan Film Planned

The Associated Press

BEIJING — China's state-run film industry is planning to make a feature film about the 13th-century Mongol conqueror Genghis Khan, the English-language newspaper China Daily reported Friday.

It said Chinese star Xu Huanshan would play Genghis Khan, but did not give plot details or say when production would start.

Exploring the Arms Race on the Stage

By Hanns Neunerbourg

Associated Press

BASEL — The German dramatist Rolf Hochhuth, who has long lacked political controversy on the stage, explores the arms race in his latest work.

"Never before have I written anything that could cause so much misunderstanding," Hochhuth says of "Judith," which is scheduled to open Nov. 9 in Glasgow's New Cuzin Theater.

In the play, a U.S. president is killed after he decides to resume production of chemical weapons. Some critics have said Hochhuth is anti-Ronald Reagan and he has been wrongly accused of equating the Reagan administration with Nazism.

Hochhuth was catapulted to controversial fame two decades ago with "The Deputy," which confronted the attitude of the Vatican toward the Nazi Holocaust.

In "Judith," a four-act tragedy to premiere three days after the U.S. presidential election, the president is killed with a dose of nerve gas sprayed by remote control from a microphone at a news conference.

Judith, the assassin, is the widowed journalist daughter of an American diplomat and sister of a crippled Vietnam War veteran and fellow conspirator. Her brother is one of the thousands of soldiers who took part in a lawsuit filed against the manufacturers of the defoliant Agent Orange.

The president is never named. And in a preamble to the script, just released by the West German publisher Rowohlt, Hochhuth says "the current president is not meant" because the play "presents a lasting problem."

But in an interview, Hochhuth conceded most people will assume the target is Ronald Reagan. "Hochhuth kills Reagan," headlined a new West German magazine, "New York-New York." And a review of the script in the German weekly Der Spiegel said Hochhuth "wants to turn the stage into an anti-Reagan tribunal."

"The play against the arms race madness," as he dubs it, is the latest in a series of fact-fiction morality plays by Hochhuth. Some had an impact which the late Bertolt Brecht, the most famous modern German-language playwright, "could have only dreamed of," as one critic once said.

At the age of 32, Hochhuth indicted Pope Pius XII in "The Deputy" for failing to condemn the Nazi murder of six million Jews. It drew protests from the Vatican after its West Berlin premiere but has since been performed in more than 20 countries.

In 1967, "Soldiers," in which he insinuates that Winston Churchill contrived the assassination of the anti-communist Polish premier-in-exile General Wladyslaw Sikorski in order to save the wartime alliance with the Soviet Union, was the last play banned in



German playwright Rolf Hochhuth on his new play "Judith." "Never before have I written anything that could cause so much misunderstanding."

Britain under 17th-century censorship laws. It was played 122 times after the laws were relaxed.

In the 1978 "A German Love Story," he exposed a West German state governor and a candidate for the Bonn presidency, Hans Filbinger, as a "terrible jurist" while serving as a military prosecutor in the German Wehrmacht. Filbinger sued Hochhuth for libel, but ultimately had to resign.

"Judith," named for the biblical Hebrew heroine said to have saved her town by beheading the Assyrian General Holofernes while he slept at her side, also originally aimed at facts rather than fiction.

It first was meant to dramatize the wartime slaying of a Nazi commander killed when a Ukrainian woman who had managed to win his favors placed a mine under his bed. But Hochhuth made a radical change after reading reports of Reagan's comments on a "limited nuclear war."

"It would have been an escape if I treated the 'Judith' theme in a piece on something which happened 40 years ago," he explained. "I realized this is to play in the present."

Now, the wartime episode is reduced to a prologue. Hochhuth fears this might be one reason that "Judith" could be misunderstood.

"I have been told that some people may assume I want to draw a parallel between the

Nazis and the Reagan administration," he explained. "But that is certainly not my intention."

There is no shortage of other controversial points. At one point, the script challenges the official version that Lord Mountbatten was killed by IRA terrorists in 1979. At another, he revives questions about the 1963 assassination of U.S. President John F. Kennedy.

Robert David MacDonald, directing "Judith" at Glasgow, said he will keep at least part of the prologue. "I think that 'parallelism' is a specifically German problem," he said.

On a recent visit to Hochhuth's Basel home, MacDonald said he asked for the first performance of "Judith" because "I find the play very interesting."

"I am really not very interested in a scandal," he said. "I think a play about anything important might always be found objectionable by some people. That's the way things are."

"Hochhuth manages to make the theater into a moralistic institution in a way that, honestly, I think no other dramatist alive still can do," he said. "Maybe Arthur Miller could do that some time. But Hochhuth is the only one left who can make the theater into that sort of high-charged courtroom."

PEOPLE

Forgery Scuttles Book

A book entitled "Telling Right from Wrong" has been scrapped by Random House because its author admitted he forged a letter of praise from a Harvard professor, a published report says. Timothy J. Cooney, author of the book on moral philosophy, has said he forgot the letter purporting to be from Robert Nozick, chairman of the philosophy department at Harvard. The letter described the book as "truly brilliant." Nozick was quoted in The New York Times as saying he was "an innocent bystander," and declined further comment. Random House Chairman Robert Bernstein said the forgery of the letter "would not allow us to pursue publishing the book," and Jason Epstein, the publishing firm's editorial director, said the book was a good one that "ought to be published, but not by us." Cooney said he forged the letter "out of desperation" because without it "no one in the world of publishing would even read the manuscript."

Gerardine Ferraro became the first woman to run for national office as part of a major party's presidential ticket and she went right to the top of the World Almanac's annual list of the 25 most influential women of 1984. Her short hair cut is being imitated and one firm has developed a "Gerry" perfume. Earlier this week she was selected the best role model for young women. She is followed by Katharine Graham, Washington Post Company chairman of the board. Others on the list, who were not ranked in any order, include Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, San Francisco Mayor Dianne Feinstein, First Lady Nancy Reagan, former first lady Betty Ford, New York City Opera director Beverly Sills.

A feud over who will succeed the Count of Paris as pretender to the throne of France developed this week after the divorced Prince Henri of Orleans, the designated heir, remarried in a civil ceremony and was denied the claim to succession by his father. The 78-year-old Count of Paris, Henri of Orleans, who heads the House of France, the line of Bourbon-Orleans, on Wednesday designated his grand-

son Jean, fourth of Henri's five children, as his legitimate heir. The count said Henri, his eldest son, lost the right to the throne because he married a woman of the Catholic Church "broken with the customs and laws of the royal House of France"—a behavior he said was "inacceptable and inadmissible for a prince of France." The Count of Paris stripped Henri of the title of Count of Clermont. On Thursday, Henri, 51, issued a statement contesting his father's decision. "The dynastic right is normal. I am the only legal heir," he said. The Bourbon-Orleans line gave France its last king, Louis Philippe, who ruled from 1830 to 1848. France ended all pretensions to the throne in 1886, and the current Count of Paris was among those to spend a year of his life abroad. He returned to France in 1950 when the law against pretenders was lifted.

New York City-born Harry Manlow disproved that old saw "you can't go home again" by selling out Radio City Music Hall for 10 nights and setting a box-office sales record of nearly \$2 million. He got a standing ovation for his Halloween night performance, bidding farewell to the 10th month by producing a song called "When October Goes," featured on his new album. The words for the song, compliments of the late Johnny Mercer of "Moon River" fame, were found among the late lyricist's possessions. Mercer's wife asked Manlow to set the words to music—which Manlow called the thrill of his life.

H. Ross Perot will donate \$10 million for the construction of a symphony hall that will be named after the president of Perot's electronics firm, symphony officials in Dallas say. The lump-sum cash payment, to be made in January, is one of the largest gifts ever made to any arts organization in the United States. Lerner Temerin, president of the Dallas Symphony Association, said Wednesday. The new symphony hall is to be named for Morton H. Meyerson, president of Perot's Electronic Data Systems Inc. Temerin said. The 2,200-seat hall will be built in the city's Arts District. Construction is to begin by next March.

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